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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, APRIL 13, 1867.

THE PROCEEDINGS of Mr. Watkin's committee upon the subject of limited liability, will, no doubt, be watched with interest by many, although the subject is one upon which the public are, we think, strangely apathetic. And yet, when people take little or no pains to enquire after the working of companies in which they have actual ventures, it is hardly to be expected that they will take a livelier, that is to say, a more active, interest in an abstract principle. It is not too much to say that many joint-stock enterprises annually "come to grief" in one way or another, which might have been made profitable if the shareholders had thought it worth while to take a small amount of active interest in the working of the schemes in which their money was embarked. Especially with the comparatively small companies, such as provincial hotel companies, we believe this to be the case. No doubt the attention of the committee will be directed to this part of their subject, but beyond regulating the shareholder's right to inspect accounts, and such like modes of interference, there seems little for a committee to do in such a matter.

On Tuesday last the committee took the evidence of Mr. Church, of the Rolls' Court, who was of course well qualified to be a witness. One hundred and seventy-two companies, according to Mr. Church's account, had been brought under the winding-up process in the Rolls' Court under the present Act. Mr. Church seems to have doubted whether the Act did not afford too great facilities to adventurers who are supposed to promote companies with a view to making a profit out of their winding-up, and was decidedly of opinion that some substantial guarantee should be required from the promoters of a new undertaking. Such an opinion, expressed by a gentleman of so much experience at Mr. Church, will no doubt have much weight with the committee. Mr. Church was of opinion, in the next place, that the articles of association of every company should be printed and made accessible to the public before any dealings in shares are permitted. Some such provision as this would avoid much of the litigation which has arisen upon the subject of variations between the articles and the prospectus; no one then should be allowed to plead ignorance.

Another suggestion made by Mr. Church was, that the judges of county courts should be intrusted with the winding-up of small companies. Before making any such alteration, an inquiry would, of course, be made, how far the jurisdiction of the County Courts, in the winding-up of friendly societies, has proved a success.

We have before remarked upon the fact that, a few gentlemen practically conduct the liquidations of nearly all the large companies which get wound-up; and, without casting the slightest reflection upon any of these gentlemen, we cannot but regret that these tasks are not distributed amongst a larger number of individuals. Mr. Church, in effect, says that this is so because commercial men, other than professional accountants, are unwilling to undertake the duties of official liquidatorship. We

cannot think that that is all, and we are inclined to believe that there are numbers of gentlemen of ability and respectability, who would be ready and willing to relieve the professional accountants from that unwelcome amount of business under which they are at present groaning.

RAILWAY COMPANIES sometimes carry matters with a high hand, and railway officials appear occasionally to think themselves to be specially delegated to carry out towards the public a species of summary justice, including the power to fine or imprison a passenger whose actions are not proved to be strictly in accordance with the formalities laid down. The demands of the London cabmen are as nothing to the power railway companies would arrogate to themselves if it were submitted to, and this is the more astonishing seeing that the latter comprise a large class of men of the highest business intelligence, while the former do not, neither are they expected to, include in their ranks any but men of a moderate stamp. And yet we see the grossest mistakes committed by railway officials under the supposition that they are but carrying out the rules of the company as established by law, and that they have, by virtue of their position, an inherent right to carry out that law, especially as against passengers. And with regard to this idea, there is one great and important point which is always to be borne in mind—namely, that all bye-laws of a railway company to be binding at law must not be inconsistent with the law of the land. If, therefore, a railway company, with the idea of carrying out a bye-law, detains a passenger in custody with a view to recover from that passenger a sum due or supposed to be due for the difference between a second and first-class fare, or even a sum due for a fare, the law will not uphold them. And even if fraud be alleged, and the passenger can be shown to have intended to avoid payment of his fare or otherwise to cheat the company, the passenger cannot be detained by virtue of any bye-law.

A rather important action was tried at the Liverpool assizes on Tuesday last bearing upon this subject. The plaintiff, Mr. Bridge, brought an action against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for assault and false imprisonment. The plaintiff is a bookkeeper in Liverpool, and on the 5th of January, together with two friends, he proceeded to the Tithebarn-street Station of the defendants' railway at Liverpool in order to go to Maghal, with the intention of skating at Sefton-meadows. At Tithebarn-street Station they bought three second-class return tickets. Having given up the first halves of their tickets they returned in the evening to Maghal Station. The friends being separated by the crowd the plaintiff and one friend found themselves in a first-class carriage, calculated to hold six persons, but containing in all twelve passengers, the other friend was in another carriage. At the station where the tickets were collected the plaintiff and his friend gave up the remaining halves of their tickets, but the defendants' witnesses denied this, and an attempt was made to show that the plaintiff gave up no ticket. At any rate he refused to pay again, and he was forcibly taken from the carriage to the ticket office, where he was detained in custody until he paid the fare, namely 1s. 4d. The defendants having pleaded not guilty, attempted to justify what had been done on the ground that they were authorised by their bye laws as the plaintiff attempted to travel without paying his fare, and with intent to defraud the company thereof. The jury found for the plaintiff—damages, £5.

It is very important to the public that it should be thoroughly understood that this, at least, was not a case in which the passenger ought to have been detained. The plea of fraud only arose on the trial, and was not set up in the first instance. Ample means were at hand to show that the plaintiff had taken a ticket; that he had given up the first half, and there was his own statement that he had given up the second half if the ticket col-

lector did not know what tickets he had collected. The travelling in the first class with a second class ticket was a mere accident, common enough where a crowd exists. The claim was not for the difference of fare—which would but have constituted a debt recoverable in the ordinary way—but for the whole fare from Maghal. The company alleged that the plaintiff attempted to travel without a ticket, but no evidence to that effect was produced to the Court; and it appears pretty clearly that the whole transaction arose out of the improper action of the officers of the company in presuming that the plaintiff was not worthy of credit, and that it was their duty to put him in the position to recover the money from the company, if he could, rather than that the company should have the trouble of recovering the amount from the plaintiff, or incur the risk, as they supposed, of losing it altogether.

There is no legal right to recover a debt by means of arresting and detaining the alleged debtor, without legal process until the demand be paid, and any bye-law which purports to set up such a right in a railway company is contrary to the law of the land, and will not be sustained by the superior Courts. It, therefore, behoves railway companies, if they would avoid having to pay damages, as in the case here referred to, to ascertain the exact extent to which they may go in detaining a passenger, and to issue to their officers, and especially to their ticket collector, specific instructions on the subject.

THE BETTING fraternity are not, it appears, at all put down by the action of the police in trying to drive them from their haunts in the streets of London, but it may fairly be asked why their existence is suffered, why are we continually to hear of the malpractices of that large class of men whose place of meeting has at one time been "the ruins," at another "behind the brewery," at another in Shoe-lane, and now seems to be "under the trees" in the park. The police and the water-carts have at times combined to drive away and otherwise disperse the congregations of these men, but they have always found other places to meet in.

Their victims by a sort of fascination have always known where to find them, and wherever the new place of meeting may be, there are to be found those ex-pugilists, those worn-out tradesmen and professional swindlers, whose business it is to receive deposits on bets and to pay when they lose if it be convenient for them to do so. We are again reminded of this nuisance by an incident which occurred in Hyde Park on Tuesday.

A number of "betting men" were assembled in the park when the complainant passed by, and so far as can be understood, the defendant, who had been a pugilist, one of the betting fraternity, without provocation, first kicked the complainant and then blackened both his eyes, smashing his spectacles. Notwithstanding some hard swearing by the defendant's witnesses, Mr. Tyrwhitt committed him for a month, with hard labour, and so far as he is concerned, we may suppose the matter to be at an end. One feature, however, deserves notice. The constable who came up, although he saw the complainant's eye bleeding, refused to take the defendant into custody, and a warrant was afterwards issued for his apprehension. Now there can be no denying that a set of men, who habitually defy the law in public, are a nuisance to all properly conducted members of society with whom they come in contact. Besides being given to unfair dealings, they offer a great temptation to young men in positions of trust, to apply improperly moneys intrusted to them. The vigilance of the police has routed them from more than one of their places of resort; but something more is required to prevent their trade from extending its boundaries. When we consider that, in addition to the evils of this temptation, those who deal with these men are often playing on the losing side at the game of "heads I win, tails you lose," it is obvious that the ranks of crime must be largely recruited from this source. If the

police had only neglected to compel these men to "move on," we should have no occasion to remark on more than their supineness; but the conduct of the policeman in question, if the statements made without contradiction in the police office are not exaggerated, amounted to complicity; and we trust that the number of this man will be communicated to his superiors.

WE WOULD gladly have avoided all further mention of Toomer's case, which is threatening to become a *cause celebre*, but the course of the discussion the other evening in the House of Commons requires some notice.

We have before expressed our opinion on the *merits* (?) of the case, and we do not now propose to do more than protest against the notion which seems to have taken full possession of Mr. Walpole, that this is a question of conflict of evidence.

We have no sort of sympathy with Toomer individually, and we are as ready to admit as Miss Partridge herself could desire, that his conduct in inveigling her to his house in the manner he did showed a predetermination on his part to subject her to his illicit pleasures. But then the lady, by consenting to remain after she had discovered the fraud, evinced, to say the least, a disposition to be seduced, and so the moral aspect of the parties seems tolerably equal; and the question for the consideration of the Court and jury was not whether Miss Partridge was an associate or a victim, but whether what had taken place had been against her will, and in spite of her utmost resistance; and for the purpose of finding an answer to this question, it is not necessary to look beyond her own evidence. Of all the speakers in the House of Commons the other night, Mr. Sullivan and the Common-Serjeant seem to have been alone in putting the case on the true ground. Taking as *uncontradicted the evidence of the prosecutrix herself, it does not establish a charge of rape*, and if that be so, all question of perjury is simply idle wind.

It passes our power of imagination to conceive how any man in his senses could believe that a woman who had been outraged as every truly ravished woman is outraged could consent to remain a whole week in the house of her ravisher, often, if not habitually, *sola cum solo*, and could even allow herself to indulge in those—innocent we grant—familiarities towards him which she admitted; simply on the ground that he had "expressed his penitence," and "promised not to do so again." If all that she said about the "night-long struggle" and the "pistol to her head" were as indubitable as her breakfast the next morning in his bed, it would not make the slightest difference to this question; because, if her subsequent conduct shows that her feelings were not outraged, there could have been no such violence as to constitute "rape," let the precise circumstances of the offence have been what they may.

So far as the parties are concerned Toomer's crime seems to have been principally that he neglected Mr. Justice Cresswell's celebrated advice to a prisoner who would have been convicted of the same crime had he been tried before a weaker judge: "Next time you commit this offence you had better get the woman's consent in writing."

We would not, however, have noticed this matter at all, but for the wicked and unwarranted attack on Mr. Justice Shee, which was made by Mr. Neate.

We confess that we cannot understand how the learned judge came to take a view of this particular case which seems to us so shocking to common sense, a view in which he seems to be, so far as we can learn, alone in the profession (for the Attorney-General and Mr. Baggallay, who alone pretended to think the conviction sustainable, admitted that they had not read the evidence); but extraordinary as this is, it at worst furnishes a fresh proof that "*Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus*." There is not to be found in the annals of the profession the name of a judge more deservedly eminent in his profession as an advocate and as a judge, or who has won

his way to his elevated position in spite of more opposing circumstances, or with a more general concurrence of his professional brethren; nor is there anyone upon the English Bench more entitled to the respect, the sympathy, and the support, of the whole profession. If it be true that he was not long since named, by one of themselves, as one of the only two members of the Home Circuit "who are actuated by religious principle," the remark, though unquestionably a slander upon the Circuit, is not the less a high testimony to the character of the judge.

If the system of attacking judges in the House of Commons, without inquiry, and without any charge of fraud or improper conduct which should justify their being put upon their defence, should become prevalent, the Bench would soon cease to be really independent, and would be reduced to the same state of subserviency to the House that it once was in towards the Crown. In our opinion the last state would be far worse than the first, for this reason—that the interference of the most arbitrary sovereign with the administration of justice, is (except in cases of religious persecution) confined to political charges, which affect the few; the interference of a dominant popular body is constantly active on all sorts of details, and affects and disturbs every department and every individual. In all ordinary cases between man and man, there is far less risk of injustice from the interference of the Government in France than there is from popular feeling in America, and that, without intending to ascribe conscious dereliction of duty to the judges in either case.

The *Times* asserts that Sir R. Collier will move an address to the Crown in this case if no other redress can be obtained.

A MEETING of the Trades' Unions Commissioners was held on the 9th of April, at 1, Park Prospect, Great Queen-street, Westminster. Present—Right Hon. Sir William Erle (chairman), Lord Elcho, M.P., Right Hon. Sir Edmund W. Head, K.C.B., Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., Mr. Herman Merivale, C.B., Mr. James Booth, C.B., Mr. J. A. Roebuck, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., Mr. Frederick Harrison, and Mr. William Matthews. Mr. J. H. Patteson, secretary to the commission, was also present.

THE SOCIETY for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals failed, on Wednesday last, to establish a case against a cattle salesman for exposing sheep for sale during the cold weather without proper covering, they having been recently shorn. Now there is no doubt that, in the estimation of most men, such a neglect amounts to cruelty conventionally so called, but it does not come within the terms of the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 92, and, therefore, supposing the offence charged in this case had been proved, the magistrate had no authority to convict. Considering the manner in which sheep are now prepared for market by shearing, and the large number that are exposed when so shorn to all kinds of weather, it becomes a question of great importance whether or no the Legislature shall further interfere to bring this species of neglect within the definition of cruelty to animals.

WE ARE glad to see that some one has at last come forward to protest against a practice which was rapidly becoming a scandal to the Irish Bar.

The following letter addressed to the *Daily Express*, while it does honour to the writer, only gives expression to feelings which have lately been frequently outraged by systematic touting of the worst kind:—

Sir,—As I know that your journal is open to the fair expression of public opinion on every subject in which the public are interested, quite irrespective of your concurrence in it, or the contrary, I am satisfied you will give insertion to this. There is a strong and growing feeling, which very widely exists among the public, but especially among the members of the Bar, that the character and status of that profession is lowered by the zeal of friends of gentle-

men whom they desire to see advanced, suggesting their names to the public, with recommendations, to which the kindness of editors, and their unwillingness to reject, give a facility. I believe the expression of this opinion will be received, not as my own, but as that of the general body of the Bar; and with gratitude to you for its insertion, I am, sir,
A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

April, 9th, 1867.

A MEETING of the Water Supply Commissioners was held on Wednesday, at 6, Adelphi-terrace, Charing-cross. Present—The Duke of Richmond, K.G., Sir John Thwaites, Sir Benjamin Phillips, Colonel Harness, R.E., Mr. Joseph Prestwich, F.R.S., Mr. Thomas Harrison, C.E., and Mr. Arthur Lennox, secretary of the Commission.

THE COMMITTEE of the Aborigines' Protection Society have memorialised the Duke of Buckingham with reference to the abolition of trial by jury in all civil actions in the colony of Sierra Leone. The memorial states that "this unexpected measure has occasioned both surprise and alarm among all classes of our fellow-subjects in the colony."

THE STATUTE 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, the provisions of which came into operation on Lady-day, effected some important changes, which it may be well to refer to. Under the statute of Elizabeth it was necessary to appoint two overseers of a parish, but by section 2 of the act just mentioned, it is enacted that if it shall appear to the justices that the overseers cannot conveniently be appointed, one overseer only need be chosen. The same section also provides that where it shall appear to the justices there is no resident householder liable or fit to serve, they may appoint some inhabitant householder of an adjoining parish who is willing to serve; and if with salary, it may be paid out of the poor rate, but the appointment must be annual. It is also provided that a churchwarden may also be overseer. By section 10, an assistant overseer cannot be overseer or churchwarden.

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE in announcing that her Majesty has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, of Merrion-square, in the city of Dublin (formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland), the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The right honourable baronet is a son of the late well-known William Napier, Esq., of Belfast, and was born at Belfast in 1804; he was educated at the Belfast Academical Institution, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained some distinction, he afterwards studied at the King's-inns, Dublin, and Gray's-inn, and obtained general premiums in classics and science; was called to the bar in Ireland in Easter Term, 1831; obtained a silk gown in 1844; was called *ex officio* to the Bench of King's-inns in 1852, on his appointment as Attorney-General for Ireland to Lord Derby's administration. He was invited to the Bench at Gray's-inn in 1854, and appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, February, 1858, an office which he resigned in June, 1859. In 1866 he was nominated Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery in Ireland, but in consequence of the opposition which the appointment met with, he voluntarily placed his resignation in the hands of Lord Derby. He is President of the Irish Bar Association; was M.P. for the University of Dublin from 1848 to 1858. He married in 1830 the only daughter of J. Grace, Esq., by whom he has issue; his sister is married to the Right Hon. James Whiteside, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

SALARIED SOLICITORS.

The *Money Market Review* is a publication for which we feel the sincerest admiration. Within its peculiar sphere we admire the vigilance in defence of public interests, the high tone, and the literary power, which characterizes its columns. When it occasionally strays, as belike it does, into some *terra incognita*, the regions of

ship building or agriculture, or, let us say, law, we admire especially the daring step with which it passes right forward along the unwonted road, scorning to ask the way from any native of the country, and boldly indifferent whether the finale of the excursion shall find the adventurous traveller in the "haven where he would be," or leave him floundering helplessly in some "Serbonian bog." Instances of this courageous independence of "special knowledge" will readily occur to our readers, as it has been on more than one occasion our duty to call attention to legal propositions, not altogether in accordance with the commonly received views of the profession, which have occasionally appeared in the pages of our contemporary; those who are also readers of the *Money Market Review* will no doubt also be able to recall more than one illustration of our meaning which did not either require or receive specific notice from us; and some persons may not impossibly have been interested in an animated passage of arms in which it was lately concerned relative to railway debentures, in which each of the journals engaged conclusively proved—to its own satisfaction—that the other was hopelessly ignorant, not only of the subject in question, but even of the meaning of words.

The particular display of this quality on the part of our contemporary which has given rise to these remarks will be found at page 390 of their current volume, under the heading "RAILWAY SOLICITORS AND THEIR BILLS—WHY NOT HAVE SALARIED SOLICITORS?" Most of that article is, no doubt, very just and well put, but we desire to call especial attention to the following passages, as affording to our minds an excellent illustration of the unflinching courage—we would not, for the world give it a harder name—of our able contemporary in dealing with a subject on which his knowledge is, to put as fine a point as possible upon it, elementary.

"Our railways have all had their origin in expensive parliamentary campaigns. . . . The making of the great original trunk lines of railway had called into being—and a very active state of being too—numbers of engineers, surveyors, and contractors, whose business it became to stimulate as well as to supply the public want of additional railway accommodation, and hence arose a perpetual succession of subsidiary and branch lines. Every one of these became the subject of a fresh parliamentary campaign, with a little army of solicitors, parliamentary agents, and counsel to support it, and another little army of solicitors, parliamentary agents, and counsel to oppose it. In the true spirit of monopolists the various boards of railway directors seem to have felt themselves bound to promote or support as many of these schemes as they could obtain, and to oppose all those that were promoted or supported by any other company. And the railway solicitors, with the true instinct of their profession, stimulated and encouraged this greedily monopolist spirit in their respective boards; for every one of these annual campaigns, besides affording another opportunity for the possible triumph of their professional ability and zeal, became the certain source of a huge addition to their annual bills of costs. The amounts expended in these parliamentary proceedings during the last thirty years must have been enormous, and, in fact, almost incalculable.

The solicitors' bills, and the other costly accompaniments of these parliamentary proceedings, and the enormous outlay of capital to which they have necessarily led, are no doubt amongst the main causes which have long been operating to the reduction, if not the extinction, of shareholders' dividends, and the consequent depreciation in the value of railway property. This is a matter worthy of the best attention and gravest consideration of all railway shareholders. It is true that they cannot recall the past, and that they cannot recover the millions of capital which have been thus wasted; but from a knowledge and experience of the past they may learn wisdom for the future. An accurate statement of all the sums paid to their solicitors and parliamentary agents by such companies as the London and North-Western, the Great Western, the Great Northern, the Great Eastern, the Midland, and other leading railway companies, would be a very interesting and instructive document, both to the shareholders, to the public, and to the Legislature also. We see no good reason why such a return,

from each of these, and all other railway companies, should not be obtained, if some member of the House of Commons would undertake to move for it. Such a return would tend, perhaps, more than anything else could do, to exhibit to Parliament the vicious system of legislation to which railway companies have hitherto been subjected. It would also tend to open the eyes of shareholders to the absolutely ruinous system of railway companies in employing "eminent firms" and "influential solicitors" to transact their legal business, instead of employing able and efficient solicitors for that purpose at a fixed salary. It is not uncommon, we believe, for the bills of the solicitors of a large railway company to amount to £40,000, £50,000, or £60,000 a-year; and even those large amounts do not include the whole of the legal expenses to which they subject the company, for most of them employ one of the great firms of "parliamentary agents" to do what one of their own clerks could do just as well. But the parliamentary agents are entitled to make out separate bills of large amount, and arrangements are generally made under which the solicitors become participants in the profits of the parliamentary agents. The system is monstrous, and the results to the shareholders ruinous. There would be no difficulty, we apprehend, in obtaining thoroughly trained and competent solicitors who would devote all their energies to the service of the respective companies exclusively at fixed salaries of, say, £1,000 or £2,000 a-year. There are hundreds of solicitors in this country, men in the prime of life, of first-rate ability and learning in their profession, full of energy and of ample experience, who would not be unwilling to accept such appointments. A salaried solicitor would have no interest in involving his clients, the company, in perpetual litigation and costly parliamentary proceedings. It would rather be his interest and object to keep them out of them. He would require a staff of clerks to assist, and he could undertake the parliamentary agency (if any) without the assistance of any of the great firms, and their bills would be saved. The staff of clerks which the present solicitors must employ in merely making out bills of costs amounting to £50,000 a-year, must be considerable, and it is probable that the staff which a salaried solicitor would require to transact the whole business, would be but little, if any, greater than those now employed to make out the bills only."

We are afraid to count the blunders, whether of direct assertion or of inference, contained in this not very long statement. We will, however, enumerate a few of them.

In the first place, the writer does not seem to be aware that the "absolutely ruinous system" which he so indignantly denounces exists in his own brain merely. There are, we believe, four distinct classes of conditions under which an appointment as solicitor of a railway company is ordinarily made. First, a great number of the principal lines have salaried solicitors; either (as in the case of at least one of the lines mentioned by the *Money Market Review*) retained exclusively for the company's business, and bound to devote their whole time and attention to that alone; or at liberty to engage in general business on ordinary terms. It is evident that competent advice can only be obtained on such terms by a prosperous company, a company which has a regular flow of ordinary business capable of being estimated and averaged, and, moreover, that unless the company be a very large one, such business will not be sufficient to justify them in paying a salary sufficient to purchase the entire time of a competent solicitor. The *Money Market Review* must recollect that it is by general business that a solicitor rises in his profession, and that, to devote himself entirely to one client, on however lucrative terms, is to condemn himself to remain stationary in the position thus attained. The office of solicitor to certain Government departments or ancient corporations is, indeed, of so much dignity, and that of solicitor to some large companies is of such emolument, as to tempt even successful men from the open competition of the profession; but we do not believe that there is a "thoroughly trained and competent solicitor" in England, still in the prime of his intellectual and physical power, who would devote "all his energies" to the service of any body (other than the Crown, or some of those ancient

and opulent bodies whose service is almost equal in dignity to that of the Crown) "exclusively" for any such remuneration as £1,000 or even £2,000 a-year. To do this a man must have dropped out of the race in some way; either from age, physical weakness, or want of that class of merit which commands success; and then he is not such a man as is required.

Another fruitful cause of the appointment as solicitor to a railway applies chiefly to "local lines," where the chief landowner, who is also probably the largest shareholder, and chairman of the board of directors, makes it part of the conditions of his assistance that his own private solicitor shall be employed; and in such cases it is obvious that the company cannot impose any terms which may be disagreeable to that functionary. Another not unusual state of things, especially with the newer companies, is that a firm of solicitors have been among the principal promoters; they have probably themselves undertaken all the trouble and risk of the original formation of the company, and have themselves successfully conducted the bill through Parliament; their claim, therefore, to be solicitors to the company when launched is morally unanswerable; and, unless they desire it, there can be no reason why such appointment should be clogged with any conditions. Not that we believe that any solicitor would object to take a reasonable fixed salary, if unaccompanied with any restriction of his right to practise for private clients; but, except under the circumstances mentioned above, it would not be beneficial to the company to make such a bargain. The last ground which often leads to the appointment in question is where a company in difficulties is taken up by a firm of weight and resources, who endeavour to bring it through its troubles. In this case the solicitors are practically the employers (or rather, patrons), and the company simply receives a benefit, for which if it is able to pay anything, such result is principally due to the solicitors themselves. All that such a company gets is, therefore, a boon to it, and it need hardly be considered in the matter. But no such firm could be expected to accept a salaried appointment; because, *ex hypothesi*, all the early part of the engagement would be a time of very exceptional labour, expense, and difficulty, and the very circumstances show that there would be at least a very strong probability that those quiet times, to which the salaried solicitor must look to remunerate him for all the unpaid labours of the time of difficulty, are far away in the distance, if, indeed, they ever arrive.

But our contemporary is totally wrong in supposing that the mere fact that a solicitor was on a salary, would materially diminish the amount, though it might somewhat shorten the length, of the bills of costs. A very large part of these bills, especially in parliamentary practice, consists of expenses out of pocket; house fees, committee fees, printing, postage, fees to counsel, surveyors, witnesses, &c.; every one of which must be charged for all the same, whether the solicitor's own profit is fixed by an annual contract, or left to be determined in the ordinary way. The London and North-Western Railway Company pay, we believe, to their solicitor a salary which our contemporary would apparently think enormous, but we fancy that in the year of a parliamentary contest that salary would hardly be missed out of the aggregate which figures in the company's accounts as "legal expenses." It must be remembered that the salary represents (and if it is to be kept within legitimate bounds it must represent), simply the solicitor's private profit.

Another error of the *Money Market Review* is the idea that the employment of a parliamentary agent necessarily increases the costs. In some cases, indeed, when the transactions are very complicated, it may do so, but, ordinarily, its operation is simply to diminish the solicitor's profit for the company's convenience. As well might it be urged against a country solicitor that he employed a town agent to conduct his litigation. Some of the largest firms are indeed their own parliamentary agent, and if they have sufficient parliamentary business to enable

them to keep a proper staff of clerks for that business, there can be no objection whatever to the course; but the practice in Parliament is a very special one, and no ordinary chancery or common law managing clerk would be competent to undertake it: the result, if a desirable one, is more likely therefore to be attained by employing an "eminent firm," which can afford to keep three complete staffs of clerks, than by engaging private solicitors, who will keep none at all for which the company do not pay. We have said that the present system does not ordinarily materially increase the expenses to the company. This will be evident if we consider that every step taken must be paid for, and paid for according to a fixed tariff, so that the only result to the company is that the ultimate profits are divided between the parliamentary agent and the solicitor, instead of going entirely into the pocket of the latter. The case is exactly analogous to the case of country solicitor and town agent already mentioned.

Lastly, the inference rather hinted at than expressed, that the present system tends to increase the litigation in which these companies engage, is simply unfounded. As regards the solicitors, the proportion of profit to labour is much higher in the case of non-litigious business, so much so that we have known "eminent firms" who almost resented it as an injury to themselves when a client insisted on embarking in difficult or hazardous litigation; while, as regards the employer, the consideration that he is getting so much extra work out of his solicitors for nothing is likely to increase that thirst for litigation so characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon temperament; which nothing, we believe, but a salutary dread of bills of costs now keeps within reasonable bounds.

RECENT DECISIONS.

EQUITY.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANY. TRANSFER OF SHARES INTERRUPTED BY WINDING-UP.

Re The London, Hamburg, and Continental Exchange Bank (Limited). Ward and Henry's case, 15 W. R. 569.

In a recent article* we remarked, *apropos* of the circumstances in this case, and the decision of the Master of the Rolls, that we should have thought that the Court would, where the delay in registration of a purchaser's name had been occasioned by the purchaser and not by the company, have left the vendor to his remedy against the purchaser; and we could not but observe that such a course was in accordance with the more recent decisions of the Master of the Rolls. It is gratifying to find that the view we then expressed has been confirmed by the late decision of the Lords Justices. Lord Justice Turner thought that the rights of the parties to the transfer (including, of course, those of the contending purchasers) could not satisfactorily be disposed of under the 35th section of the Act; and Lord Cairns "preferred the view of the section acted on by the Master of the Rolls in *Head's case* and *White's case*, the decisions in which appeared to him hardly reconcilable with that in the case under appeal."

The case is worth an attentive perusal, on account of the careful consideration which both the learned judges have given to the question of the extent of jurisdiction conferred upon the Court by this section. Up to this time we had no direct decision on this point, and, unfortunately, upon this point the Lords Justices have differed, but in practical effect the difference is smaller than might have been supposed.

Lord Justice Turner thought that the jurisdiction conferred by section 35 of the Companies' Act, 1862, empowering the Court to alter the register was a *general* jurisdiction, and not merely confined to those cases in which the defection had been on the part of the company.

* 11 Sol. Jour. 423.

Lord Cairns, on the contrary, was of opinion that the jurisdiction under this section included solely the latter description of cases. As this notice is intended merely to point out to our readers the main features of this appeal case, we shall not now enter into any examination of the reasons severally advanced by their Lordships in support of these views.

Lord Cairns holding the above view, it followed, of course, that the decision of the Master of the Rolls must be overruled by him. Lord Justice Turner, while taking the wider view of the scope of the section, drew a distinction between the questions which the Court *might* entertain under the section and the questions which it *would* entertain. His Lordship's opinion appears to be shortly this:—that where the question between the individuals concerned is at all complicated, the Court should not decide it upon the summary jurisdiction which in his opinion exists under the section.

For the benefit of those who may be concerned in future cases of this description we will, at the risk of giving offence by iteration, again point out the effect of the opinions expressed by the Lords Justices in this matter. The case in which their Lordships differ is where the vendor's name has remained on the register in consequence, not of any default on the part of the company, but through some default on the part of the purchaser (or purchasers); in fact, wherever the question involved is one of specific performance between vendor and purchaser. Lord Cairns opines that the Court cannot entertain such a question under section 35 of the Act. Lord Justice Turner thinks that the Court *can* entertain it, but that it *will* do so only where the question is a simple one and depending on no intricate consideration of facts or the conduct of parties. Where, therefore, a simple case presents itself, arising out of the contract of vendor and purchaser, their Lordships' opinions as to jurisdiction are at variance; if the case be not a simple one they agree in ruling that the Court is not to deal with it under section 35.

And Lord Justice Turner observed—"It is not to be wondered at that different opinions should be formed upon the construction of a section worded as this section is;" an observation which exactly coincides with our own previous remarks.

COURTS.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

On Monday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, the April Sessions were opened before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. the Recorder and others.

Some delay and inconvenience arose with respect to the gentlemen summoned on the grand jury from the county of Kent, consequent upon their having been summoned for half-past 10 o'clock, instead of for 10. It appeared that, as usual, the precept emanating from this court, and directed by the Clerk of Arraings to the High Sheriff of Kent, stated 10 o'clock as the hour, but, for some reason or other, the summonses made out in the department of the Under-Sheriff of the county or by the summoning officer, and all of which were printed, stated the time to be half-past 10. The summoning officer was called upon by the Lord Mayor and the Recorder to explain how the discrepancy had occurred, and he could only reply that it was referable to some mistake for which he could not account. It might, he said, have been made by mistake.

SPRING ASSIZES.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

LEEDS.

April 8.—Samuel Brown was indicted for publishing a defamatory libel.

Mr. Maule, Q.C., and Mr. Middleton prosecuted; the prisoner conducted his own defence.

The prisoner was formerly a clerk in the service of Messrs. Nicholson & Saunders, solicitors in large practice at Wath-upon-Dearne, in this county. He appears, for some reason

or other, to have been dismissed from his master's service, and shortly afterwards he exhibited in the window of his house, which looks out upon the high street of the village, a series of very offensive placards, written in a large hand, and reflecting in an injurious manner upon the character of his late masters. There were upwards of a dozen of these placards, but the following, which are by no means the worst, may serve as a specimen:—

"Legal tyranny. Sunday work and no pay. A month's wages stopped by legal sharks. Lawyer to plaintiff and defendant.—'It was a beautiful oyster. Here's a shell apiece.'"

"I have earned £20 a week for the Long (hours) firm, and they refuse to pay me my wages (a month due the 29th), because I took half a day's holiday. All day (Sunday) I have been compelled to work or take the sack."

"Money, lent at 30 per cent., and people sold up. Apply to the Wath Shylock's Legal Retreat."

The publication of these and similar libels appears to have been resorted to by the prisoner for the purpose of enforcing some fancied claim of his for wages, but Mr. Saunders, who was called as a witness, said that the prisoner had, in fact, overdrawn his account with the office, and that he had been overpaid. The prisoner did not plead any justification of the libels, but cross-examined Mr. Saunders at great length, apparently with the view of showing that he had been compelled to work on Sundays, which, however, Mr. Saunders positively denied, and that he had been dismissed without notice. Mr. Saunders admitted that this was so, but said that that course had been adopted because the prisoner had misconducted himself.

At the close of the cross-examination of Mr. Saunders, His LORDSHIP, addressing the prisoner, said that he had conducted his case before the Court with great propriety, and that he should advise him to plead guilty and apologise to the prosecutors.

Mr. Saunders said that if the prisoner did so he had no wish whatever to press for punishment.

The prisoner thereupon pleaded "Guilty," and made a full apology in court, and his Lordship then discharged him upon his entering into his own recognizances to appear and receive judgment when called upon.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MAGISTRATES' CLERKS.

We cannot publish H. E.'s communication till he sends us his name and address.—[Ed. S. J.]

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Sir,—The half of A. E.'s term of service expires on May 16, 1868. This is in the Easter vacation. A. E. has, therefore, the option of four terms only instead of five, and the earliest time he can be examined is in Hilary Term, 1868. The writer gave notice too soon for his intermediate examination, and received an explanatory note from the Secretary of the Law Institution. I presume A. E. is articles for five years.—C. H. T.

THE EDUCATIONAL FRANCHISE.

Sir,—As editor of the *Solicitors' Journal*, I think you may well be called on to discuss a matter arising on the Reform Bill materially affecting them, though you may not desire to enter into general matters arising on it. The word "certificated" in the Educational clause will exclude those who have not yet taken out and those who have ceased to take out certificates. Both seem well qualified to vote *a priori*, and, unless suspended from practice for misconduct (about one annually on the average), the latter class peculiarly so. The general body of the profession ought, I think, to help those of their number who have retired from it as regards actual practice, and use their influences with M.P.'s to procure them the franchise. Young men who are admitted usually remain till certificated in the offices in which they were articled, at a salary or not, and seem perfectly unobjectionable as voters. J. F.

THE NEW LAW COURTS.

Sir,—I think the suggestion of your correspondent, "A City Solicitor," is worthy of being attended to. No doubt, as you say, there are strong considerations which would induce solicitors to keep their offices near those of their clients.

But suppose there was a general move on the part of solicitors, then they would make clients come to them, though having their offices a little farther away. I think it would conduce very much to the convenience of both attorneys and clients if the former had their offices near the courts, and all, or most of them, in the same place; that, in fact, the offices of attorneys should be, as a general rule, like those of barristers, situate in one large building. Why should not attorneys follow the example of the Inns of Court and have a government of their own and buildings of their own? But while I suggest an internal government I would by no means sanction an irresponsible government such as I fear that of each Inn of Court must be admitted to be. The local and professional unity (of course accompanied by drawbacks) which would result from such a step would in my opinion be a great improvement. I am not able to say whether offices could be obtained under the alteration suggested at lower rents. But where the object would be merely that the institution should be self-supporting, like a club (or may I say like an Inn of Court?) there seems every likelihood that offices could be had much cheaper than where the object is the exorbitant profits of individuals; and it occurs to me that such a consideration (I mean lower rents) would soon fill the new building with tenants. Suppose, however, that the object is a fair profit on capital expended, of course one could not expect rents to be equally low in this case, but, at the same time, I think it perfectly practicable to provide offices at much more moderate rents than are exacted in the city, and yet leave the company a respectable dividend.

LEX.

PROCEEDINGS AT AUCTIONS.

Sir,—I fear your correspondent "R. T." has misapprehended the cause of the surprise I expressed in my letter. I was not surprised that the practices to which he referred should have been attempted; but I was surprised to learn that a respectable auctioneer could have permitted them. The tricks to which he has called attention are by no means new in London and other large cities. Nor is the practice with which he meant to astonish us in his last letter of recent origin. But I will say with regard to his former narratives that I would be very much surprised to learn that it existed to a serious extent in the office of any respectable auctioneer. It possibly may be tried once or twice with success, but that it should be repeated much oftener in any one office without the connivance of the auctioneer or his servants I will not and cannot believe. Indeed "R. T." tells us that "this is frequently prevented by some auctioneers, and with some others the robbers are afraid to do it knowing what the result would be" &c. This I think is an admission that these practices can be prevented, and that the robbers will be deterred when they know that an auctioneer is a respectable man, who will visit with their proper consequences any such monstrous acts of fraud and dishonesty.

PUBLICUS.

CLUB LAW.

Sir,—Perhaps some of your numerous correspondents may be able to throw some light upon a subject about which there appears so many different opinions. On the formation of a Cricket club what steps are necessary in order to make every member on signing the rules of the club liable to payments made on behalf of that club? Is registration necessary or how otherwise? I shall deem it a favour if you will insert this in your valuable paper so that the law as regards clubs may be known. X. Y. Z.

STAMPS ON ARTICLES.

Sir,—If "A. Subscriber" will refer to *The Lawyer's Companion and Diary* 1867, p. 126 he will find the information he requires.

G. A. J.

LAW OF SET-OFF.

Sir,—A, sues B in the County Court for debt, can B set-off rent not due till after action brought but which becomes due seven days before hearing? I shall feel much obliged by some subscriber answering this in your next number.

G. A. J.

APPOINTMENTS.

FRANCIS BARROW, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, the Middle-temple, and the Home Circuit, to be Recorder of Rochester, vice James Espinasse, Esq., deceased. The learned recorder is the only son of the late Rev. Francis Barrow, many years vicar of Cranbrook, Kent. He was called to the bar in 1844.

MASKELL WILLIAM PEARCE, of Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, Gent., to be a Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery.

JAMES HIGER DOUGLASS, of Market Harborough, in the county of Leicester, Gent., to be a Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery.

PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATION.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, April 5.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR brought in a bill for extending the Act of 1863 with respect to Vice-Admiralty Courts in the colonies, and reserved his explanation of the provisions of the measure until the second reading.

Tuesday, April 9.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of this bill, said that its object was to improve the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Courts. In the year 1863 an Act was passed which defined the jurisdiction of those Courts, and had been found to give the greatest possible satisfaction. Suggestions for its improvement, however, had been made from various colonies, and this bill proposed to adopt those suggestions. By the bill of 1863 the chief justice of a colony was *ex officio* judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court. That was an excellent provision; but in colonies like New Zealand, where there was an extensive seaboard, and a great number of maritime towns at a considerable distance from each other, it frequently happened that the chief justice, who was the only judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, was engaged on circuit or in one of the maritime towns when there might be a cause awaiting him in another. Now, this bill would enable him to appoint a deputy, with the approval of the governor of the colony. Another provision of the bill was to remove doubts as to the persons who might practise in those courts. There was also a provision of some importance which went to legalise courts which had been established by letters patent in colonies possessing an independent Legislature.

The bill was then read a second time.

JUDGES' CHAMBERS (DISPATCH OF BUSINESS) BILL.

This bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, April 5.

IRISH COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Mr. LAWSON, Q.C., asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether, having regard to the second report of the Irish Law and Equity Commissioners, it was the intention of the Government to fill the vacancy in the office of Master of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

Lord NAAS had not heard that there was any vacancy in the office of the Master of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland. In fact, he rather believed there was no such vacancy. Of course if such a vacancy should occur it would be for the Government to consider whether it should be filled up or not.

Tuesday, April 9.

PRIVATE EXECUTIONS.

Mr. Serjeant GASELEE gave notice that on the order of the day for the second reading of the Private Executions Bill he would move that it be read a second time that day six months.

CRIMINAL LAW BILL.

On the order for the third reading of this bill, Mr. CHILDERS repeated his objection to it, that it transferred to the Consolidated Fund certain charges in connection with criminal offences hitherto borne by individuals.

without any of the forms prescribed by the House having been gone through. He hoped the House would require the examination of the charges by a committee of the whole House, and would not admit that, in consequence of an arrangement between the promoters of the bill and the occupants of the Treasury Bench, they were bound to include these expenses in the estimates, and vote them year by year.

Mr. HUNT said that the proceeding proposed by the bill was exactly the same that had gone on for many years. Under the arrangement made by Sir Robert Peel no Act nor resolution was passed by the House with regard to the payment of the costs of prosecutions, which had been ever since provided by vote, and, as it had been open to the House to challenge the vote for prosecution expenses, so it would be open to it to object to the vote in respect of the new charges proposed by the bill. If the bill became law he believed that the expenses of prosecutions would be diminished.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that he accepted the declaration of the hon. member that the House would be as entirely free to consider the subject when the vote for the expenses of criminal prosecutions was proposed as if the present bill had not passed.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Pending Measures of Legislation.

A BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ACTS RELATING TO BANKRUPTCY IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 532.)

168. In all other cases the order of discharge shall take effect immediately from its date.

169. Where the bankrupt is convicted of any of the acts by this Act made misdemeanours, suspension of the order of discharge shall not continue in force after conviction.

170. If the bankrupt, after the order of discharge takes effect, is arrested or sued for debt proveable under the bankruptcy, he shall be discharged on entering an appearance, and may plead the discharge.

171. If the bankrupt, after discharge, is arrested or detained in custody under a judgment obtained before the order of discharge, a judge of a superior court of law shall, on proof of the order of discharge, direct the officer to discharge him.

172. After the order of discharge the bankrupt shall not be liable to pay any debt proveable under the bankruptcy on any contract or promise made after adjudication.

173. The order of discharge shall discharge the bankrupt from the effects of any process for contempt.

174. Excepts Crown debts, &c.

175. Excepts joint debts.

176. Any contract entered into by the bankrupt, or by any other person, with, to, or in trust for, a creditor of the bankrupt, for securing the payment of money as a consideration to the creditor to forbear opposing the order of discharge, shall be deemed to have been given on an illegal consideration.

177. The order of discharge shall not be drawn up until after the expiration of the time allowed for appeal, or, if an appeal is brought, until after the decision of the Court of Appeal.

178. The order of discharge shall not be reviewed unless the Court sees good cause to believe that the same was obtained on false evidence or otherwise fraudulently.

179. If on re-hearing the Court suspends the order of discharge, all persons having become creditors between the time of the order and the time of its suspension shall, as against any property acquired by the bankrupt during the same period, and in priority to the original creditors, be admitted to prove and have dividends under the bankruptcy.

180. If any creditor obtains any money as an inducement for forbearing to oppose the bankrupt's discharge, he shall be liable to forfeit treble the amount.

PART XI.—CONSEQUENCES OF ADJUDICATION WITH RESPECT TO PROPERTY.

181. Where any person is adjudged bankrupt, all his personal property, present and future, and all personal property which comes to him before he obtains his discharge, and all debts due or to be due to him, and all his interest therein, shall, by virtue of the order confirming the choice of the trustee, become absolutely vested for such interest as

the bankrupt has therein in the trustee for the time being for the benefit of the creditors of the bankrupt.

182. After adjudication neither the bankrupt nor any person claiming through or under him shall have power to recover nor to release any personal property or debt, and the trustee shall have like remedy to recover the same in his own name, as the bankrupt himself might have had if he had not been adjudged bankrupt.

183. The bankrupt may retain excepted articles to the value of £10.

184. Where any person is adjudged bankrupt all his real property (other than lands of copyhold or customary tenure) shall become absolutely vested in the trustee.

185. The certificate that a provisional trustee is the sole trustee of an estate, and the order confirming the choice of the trustee, shall be deemed to be a conveyance.

186. Sections 56 to 73 (both inclusive) of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 74, shall extend and apply to proceedings in bankruptcy under a petition for adjudication.

187. The Court may dispose of the bankrupt's interest in any lands of copyhold or customary tenure.

188. Where the bankrupt holds a lease or lands subject to a perpetual yearly rent:—

(1.) The liability of the bankrupt in respect thereof shall cease on adjudication.

(2.) On or before the first day on which rent is payable, being later than six months after adjudication, the trustee, by writing signed by him (his signature being attested by a solicitor) and filed in the Court, shall elect to take or to decline the lease, and the bankrupt's estate shall continue liable until such election.

(3.) If the trustee elects to take the lease, the bankrupt's estate shall continue liable as if there had been no adjudication.

(4.) If the trustee elects to decline the lease, or fails to elect, the land shall go to the person entitled thereto, subject to the lease.

189. Where the bankrupt has entered into an agreement for purchase of an estate, the vendor, if the trustee does not elect to complete or abandon the agreement, may apply to the Court, and the Court may order the trustee to deliver up the agreement and the possession of the property to the vendor.

190. Where the bankrupt has any government stock, or stock of any public company, all persons whose consent is necessary, shall transfer such stock, &c., into the name of the trustee.

191. Any banker, attorney, or other agent of the bankrupt, shall pay over to the trustee, all money in his custody which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the bankrupt or the trustee.

192. If any person, on examination, admits that he is indebted to the bankrupt on the balance of accounts, the Court may order him to pay to the trustee the amount admitted, with the cost of the examination, without prejudice to the recovery of any amount not admitted.

193. If the bankrupt has in his possession, order, or disposition, by the consent of the owner, any goods or chattels, the Court may order the same to be sold for the benefit of the creditors; but nothing herein shall affect any transfer or assignment of any ship as a security, by way of mortgage, duly registered.

194. If any person being insolvent, conveys, or pays to any of his children, or to any other person (except on the marriage of any of his children, or for some valuable consideration,) any real or personal property, and is afterwards adjudged bankrupt, the court may order the same to be sold for the benefit of the creditors.

195. If any real or personal property of, or debts due to, the bankrupt, is or are extended after he is adjudged bankrupt by an accountant or debtor to the Crown, the Court may examine on oath, whether the debt alleged was due on any contract originally made between him and the bankrupt; and if it appears to the Court to be due on any contract originally made with or in trust for any person other than such accountant or debtor, the Court may order such real or personal property, or debts, to be sold for the benefit of the creditors.

196. It shall not be lawful for any person adjudged bankrupt to execute, either before or after he obtains his discharge, any power of appointment so as to defeat or destroy any contingent or other estate.

197. Powers vested in the bankrupt may be executed by the trustee for the benefit of the creditors.

PART XII.—POSSESSION, COLLECTION, AND MANAGEMENT OF ESTATE.

198. A certificate of the Court that the provisional trustee therein named is the sole trustee of an estate, shall be evidence thereof.

199. The provisional trustee shall take and retain possession of the bankrupt's estate until the choice and confirmation of a trustee, subject to the opinion of the Court.

200. Before the choice of a trustee the messenger shall follow the instructions of the provisional trustee.

201. Until the order confirming the choice of trustee, the provisional trustee shall have the rights vested in the trustee.

202. The order confirming the choice of trustee shall vest the estate in the trustee.

203. The trustee shall get in the bankrupt's estate according to the directions of the creditors or of the inspectors.

204. The bankrupt shall deliver up to the trustee, on oath, all books and documents relating to his estate.

205. Where the bankrupt is in prison or in custody, any person acting under the warrant of the Court, may seize any property of the bankrupt in his custody.

206. Any person acting under a search warrant may break open any house, &c., and seize on property there.

207. The Court may grant a search warrant.

208. A search warrant may be executed in Scotland or Ireland, provided—

(1.) That the warrant is verified on oath before, and is backed by, a justice of the peace for the county in which, or for the place in or near which it was executed :

(2.) That the person bringing the warrant satisfies the justice that he is a person authorised to execute it.

209. Where a justice of the peace is satisfied that property is concealed in a house or place other than that mentioned in the warrant, the justice may back the warrant.

210. If any person wilfully conceals property of the bankrupt he shall be liable to forfeit double the value of the property concealed, and a sum not exceeding £100.

211. If any person voluntarily discovers to the trustee property of the bankrupt not known to the trustee, he shall be entitled to receive thereout, as reward, one-twentieth part of the value, and such further sum (if any) as the creditors think fit.

212. A forfeiture under this Act may be sued for in any court of competent jurisdiction, and the amount recovered, after deduction of costs, &c., shall be applied as part of the bankrupt's estate, after exhaustion of the other assets, and any surplus shall be paid to the chief registrar's account.

213. The Court may order post letters addressed to the bankrupt to be delivered to the trustee.

214. The trustee may, with the approbation of the creditors, appoint the bankrupt himself to superintend the management of the estate, or to carry on the trade in such manner and on such terms as the creditors direct.

215. The trustee, with the consent of the creditors, may give time for the payment of any debt, and may accept payment by instalments, and may compromise any action, and may submit any question to arbitration.

216. The trustee, with the consent of the creditors, may prosecute or defend any action.

217. Where a member of a partnership is adjudged bankrupt, the Court may authorise the trustee, with consent of the creditors, to prosecute any action in the names of the trustee and of the bankrupt's partner; and any release by such partner of the debt shall be void; but notice shall be given to such partner, and on his application the Court may direct that he shall receive his proper share of the proceeds of the action, and if he does not claim any benefit therefrom he shall be indemnified against costs.

218. Where a trustee dies action or suit shall not be thereby abated.

219. In any action brought by the trustee the defendant may, after notice to the trustee, pay money into the Court.

220. Where the trustee recovers any real or personal property from any person, and the adjudication is afterwards annulled, every such person is hereby discharged from all demand in respect of such property.

221. Where any person, without action or suit, in good faith delivers up any real or personal property to the trustee, or pays any money claimed by him, and the adjudication is afterwards annulled, every such person is hereby discharged from all demand in respect of such property.

222. Where a non-trader is entitled to a life estate, in remainder expectant on the death of a previous tenant for life, with any remainder over to the bankrupt's issue or the heirs of his body as purchasers, the bankrupt's life estate shall not be sold or disposed of before it falls into possession, without an express direction of the Court.

223. The Court may order the bankrupt to join in any conveyance.

224. The title to any real or personal property sold under the bankruptcy shall not be impeached by reason of any defect in the adjudication, unless the bankrupt, within the time allowed by this Act, has commenced proceedings to annul.

225. If the creditors, at a special meeting comprising three-fourths in value who have proved, resolve that the bankrupt's debts can be discharged by means of money raised by mortgage of his property, the trustee, with the approval of the Court, may execute such mortgage.

226. At any time after the expiration of twelve months from adjudication the trustee may sell the book-debts and the books relating thereto, and the goodwill of the trade.

227. Where the bankrupt is engaged in husbandry, the trustee shall not dispose of any hay, straw, &c., intended for the land, and being thereon, in any other manner or for any other purpose than the bankrupt ought to have disposed of the same.

228. Where the bankrupt is a beneficed clergyman, the trustee may apply for a sequestration, and the order confirming the choice of the trustee shall be sufficient authority for the granting of sequestration without any writ; but the sequestrator shall allow the bankrupt such an annual sum as the bishop of the diocese directs.

229. Where the bankrupt is or has been an officer of the army or navy, or in the service of the Crown, or of the East India Company, or is in the enjoyment of any pension, the trustee may receive so much of the bankrupt's pay, &c., as the Court, with the consent in writing of the Secretary of State, &c., directs.

230. All property at the passing of this Act vested in any official assignee for the London district, shall, by an order of the Lord Chancellor, be transferred to the provisional trustee of the Court of Bankruptcy in London.

231. In cases pending at the commencement of this Act, where an official assignee of the Court of Bankruptcy for the London District would, in consequence of a creditor's assignee having obtained an order of discharge, having represented the estate of a bankrupt as sole assignee, the provisional trustee of the Court of Bankruptcy in London shall be the sole trustee, and the provisional trustee of a country district court of bankruptcy as such shall be in the same position as an official assignee of that Court was immediately before the commencement of this Act; and with respect to cases so pending, the registrar of a county court in his capacity of provisional trustee of that Court shall be in the same position as immediately before the commencement of this Act he was in his capacity of official assignee.

232. Any purchase from or other dealing with the bankrupt in good faith shall not be impeached unless a petition for adjudication is filed within three months after such act of bankruptcy.

233. The following payments, &c., shall be valid, notwithstanding any prior act of bankruptcy, that is to say,—every payment by or on behalf of the bankrupt, and every payment to him, and every conveyance for valuable consideration by him, and every contract, &c., with him, and every execution, provided—

(1.) That the payment, &c., was *bona fide* made, &c., before the filing of the petition for adjudication; and

(2.) That the person to, by, or with whom every such payment, &c., was made, had not notice of any prior act of bankruptcy;

but nothing herein shall give validity to any payment constituting a fraudulent preference.

234. Where any person, having in his custody money or personal property, which at the time of deposit belonged to the bankrupt, pays or delivers the same to the bankrupt or to his order, such payment or delivery (even if made after adjudication), shall not be impeached, provided—

(1.) That the payment or delivery is made before notice of adjudication is gazetted.

(2.) That the person making such payment or delivery had not, at the time, notice of an act of bankruptcy.

235. The following instruments given or entered into by the bankrupt, shall be void, if at the time of the bankrupt

giving or entering into the same he was unable to meet his engagements with his creditors; namely,—

- (1.) Every warrant of attorney to confess judgment in a personal action given within two months before the filing of the petition.
- (2.) Every *cognovit actionem*, or consent to a judge's order for judgment given, or agreement to allow judgment to pass by default, on an undertaking by the plaintiff not to issue or to postpone issuing execution thereon, entered into within two months before the filing of the petition for adjudication, in any action commenced by collusion.

PART XIII.—PROOF.

236. Every person with whom the bankrupt has, before the filing of the petition for adjudication, contracted a debt, may prove the amount, provided he had not, at the time when the debt was contracted, notice of any act of bankruptcy by the bankrupt.

237. Where mutual credit has been given, or where there are mutual debts between the bankrupt and any other person, one debt or demand may be set against another, provided such person had not at the time of the credit given to, or debt contracted, or liability incurred by the bankrupt, notice of any act of bankruptcy.

238. Where a debt on which interest is not reserved is due, the creditor may prove also for interest at four per cent.

239. Any creditor, in respect of a debt not payable at the time of adjudication, may prove the debt and receive dividends, allowing discount at five per cent.

240. A creditor may prove for the aggregate amount of debt payable by instalments.

241. Where the bankrupt is liable, as member of two or more partnerships, the creditor may prove against each of the estates.

242. Where the bankrupt is liable under a contract to a demand in the nature of unliquidated damages, then, notwithstanding that such contract or promise has not been broken, the Court may, by consent, assess the damages, or may direct the damages to be assessed by a jury, and in any case the damages assessed may be proved under the bankruptcy.

243. A person entitled to enforce payment of any money by process of contempt may prove for the amount.

244. Distress not available for more than one year's rent.

245. Where the bankrupt is liable to pay a rent the person entitled may prove for a proportionate part.

246. The obligee in a bottomry or respondentia bond, and the assured in a policy of insurance, may claim under the bankruptcy of the obligor or insurer, and after the loss or contingency has happened may prove and receive dividends, as if the loss or contingency had happened before the filing of the petition.

247. Where a policy of insurance has been effected with the bankrupt (as a subscriber or underwriter) the person effecting the policy may prove, although not beneficially interested, provided the person so interested is not within the United Kingdom.

248. If the bankrupt is at adjudication liable on a covenant to pay premiums on a policy of insurance, the covenantor may prove for the value of the bankrupt's liability thereunder.

249. Where the bankrupt has contracted a debt payable on a contingency which has not happened, the creditor may, before the contingency happens, prove for the value of the debt and receive dividends, or may, after the contingency happens, prove for the debt and receive dividends, not disturbing former dividends, provided he had not at the time when the debt was contracted notice of an act of bankruptcy.

250. Where the bankrupt has contracted a liability to pay money on a contingency which has not happened, and the demand in respect thereof is not ascertained, then, if the liability is not provable under any other section of this Act, the person with whom the liability has been contracted may claim for such sum as the Court thinks fit, and after the contingency has happened and the demand has been ascertained may prove in respect thereof and receive dividends, provided—

- (1.) That the claimant had not notice of any act of bankruptcy;
- (2.) That in case the claim is not wholly or in part converted into a proof within six months from the filing

of the petition, it may at any time thereafter be expunged wholly or in part if the Court thinks fit.

251. An annuity creditor may prove for the value of the annuity.

252. Where any person is surety, or liable for any debt of the bankrupt, and pays or satisfies the debt, the following provisions shall have effect:—

- (1.) If the creditor has proved, the surety or person liable may stand in his place;
- (2.) If the creditor has not proved, the surety or person liable may prove;

although such person became surety or liable after an act of bankruptcy, provided he had not notice thereof.

253. It shall not be lawful for any person entitled to an annuity granted by the bankrupt to sue a surety until the annuitant has proved under the bankruptcy.

254. Where the bankrupt is a member of a company registered under the Companies Act, 1862, he shall be, by virtue of the adjudication, absolutely discharged from all liability in respect of such membership; and the company may prove under the bankruptcy for the amount of calls made before the adjudication, and may claim for the value of the liability to calls to be made within one year.

255. Every person who under a verdict, judgment, &c., would have been entitled to recover costs from the bankrupt, may prove for the amount of such costs.

256. A creditor who has brought an action in respect of a debt shall not prove or claim without first relinquishing the action, provided always as follows:—

- (1.) Such creditor shall not be liable by reason thereof to pay the costs of the action or suit;
- (2.) Where the action or suit is against the bankrupt jointly with any other person, the relinquishment thereof as against the bankrupt shall not affect the action or suit as against such other person;
- (3.) If the petition is dismissed or the adjudication is annulled, the creditor may proceed in the action or suit as if he had not proved or claimed.

257. The proving or claiming of a debt shall be deemed an election by the creditor to take the benefit of the adjudication.

Procedure.

258. Every creditor of the bankrupt may, after adjudication, prove his debt, by delivering or sending through the General Post to the trustee a statement of his debt and of the account, if any, between him and the bankrupt, with a declaration signed by the creditor appended thereto, that such statement is a true and complete statement of account between him and the bankrupt, and that the debt thereby appearing to be due from the bankrupt's estate to the creditor is justly due.

259. Companies and other bodies incorporated or authorised to sue may prove by an agent.

260. If any person wilfully and corruptly making any declaration knowing the same to be untrue shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

261. Every creditor may also prove his debt by deposition, or before a registrar at any meeting of creditors, or by affidavit; such proof to be on oath.

262. The Court may examine on oath any person tendering a proof.

263. The Court may at any time expunge or reduce a proof.

PART XIV.—DIVIDENDS; PREFERENTIAL PAYMENTS; ALLOWANCES; SURPLUS.

264. The trustee shall from time to time declare and make dividends of the bankrupt's estate according to such directions as the creditors give at the first meeting, or according to general orders.

265. In the calculation of a dividend it shall be obligatory on the trustee to make provision for debts appearing to be due to persons resident in distant places who have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs, and also for debts disputed.

266. Where joint and separate estates are being administered, dividends of the joint and separate estates shall be declared together, and *Gazette* notices given in the same advertisement; and the expenses apportioned between the joint and separate estates.

267. If on any audit of the trustee's account there appears to be in hand sufficient to pay the creditors one shilling in the pound the Court may order a dividend to be made.

268. A creditor having levied execution or made an

attachment of the personal property of the bankrupt shall not receive thereby more than a rateable part of the debt, unless the property is actually sold before the filing of the petition.

269. Where the bankrupt is a member of a partnership, a creditor to whom he is indebted jointly with the other partners, or any of them, shall not receive any dividend out of the separate estate of the bankrupt until the separate creditors of the bankrupt have been paid in full.

270. An action for a dividend shall not lie against the trustee.

271. The trustee shall pay all rates having become due within twelve months, and all taxes assessed up to the 5th day of April next after adjudication (not exceeding in the whole one year's assessment).

272. The trustee shall on proof pay wages or salary of clerks not exceeding three months, and not exceeding £30, and such clerks may prove for any sum exceeding that amount.

273. Wages of labourer, not exceeding 40s., to be paid on proof, and labourer may prove for any sum exceeding that amount.

274. Adjudication shall discharge indentures of apprenticeship, and the Court may order a sum to be paid to the apprentice.

275. The Court may make allowance to the bankrupt.

276. Every bankrupt whose order of discharge has taken effect shall be allowed and paid the following allowance:—

If his estate will pay 10s. in the pound, 5 per centum, not exceeding £400:

If 12s. 6d. 7½ per centum, not exceeding £500.

If 15s. 10s. per centum, not exceeding £600.

Such allowance shall be payable forthwith after his order of discharge takes effect, and if when the order of discharge takes effect the dividends paid do not amount to 10s. in the pound, the Court may allow the bankrupt not exceeding 3 per centum, and not exceeding £300.

277. In case of a joint petition, under which any partner has obtained his order of discharge, if a sufficient dividend has been paid in the aggregate on the joint estate and on the separate estate of that partner, he shall be entitled to his allowance, although a sufficient dividend has not been paid in the case of any other partner.

278. If the produce of the bankrupt's estate pays 20s. in the pound on the debts and the expenses of the bankruptcy, then the creditors shall receive interest, and if any surplus remains the Court shall order that the same be paid to the bankrupt.

PART XV.—CONTROL OF TRUSTEE; AUDIT; RELEASE.

279. The trustee shall be subject to the orders of the Court.

280. Any act or proceeding of the trustee, or of any inspector, or of the creditors, shall be subject to be annulled or varied by the Court.

281. The accounts of the trustee shall be audited, and any remuneration shall not be allowed until the trustee's account has been taxed, and no such account shall be allowed until the trustee's account has been duly audited up to the time of taxation.

282. The creditors may, by resolution at a special meeting, give to the trustee a release in respect of the bankruptcy; and the trustee may file the resolution in the court; and it shall operate to discharge the trustee from all claims under the bankruptcy.

283. The trustee shall, before filing the resolution of release, give to the provisional trustee a list of unclaimed dividends and of debts remaining due, and shall lodge money and negotiable instruments then in his hands in the Bank of England.

284. The accountant in bankruptcy shall give the trustee a certificate stating the amount and description of any money or negotiable instrument which he is at any time desirous of lodging in the Bank, and the Bank of England shall, on production of such certificate, receive such money or negotiable instrument.

285. After the filing of the resolution of release the provisional trustee shall be the sole trustee of the bankrupt's estate.

286. The provisional trustee shall not be personally liable for any act done by him in the execution of his duty, notwithstanding that the bankruptcy is annulled.

287. The provisional trustee shall not be personally liable by reason of his having received any money or negotiable

instrument under a bankruptcy, provided he lodges the same in the Bank, and gives notice of such lodgment to any person claiming the same; and provided he has not, after such lodgment, dealt with the same otherwise than in the execution of his duty; and if any action is brought against him in respect thereof, the Court may set aside the proceedings.

PART XVI.—TRANSFER OUT OF BANKRUPTCY.

288. At the first meeting, or at a special meeting, it may be resolved by the votes of a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors present, or represented thereat, that any proposal made for taking the estate out of bankruptcy, be accepted; and on any such resolution being passed, the meeting shall be adjourned for fourteen days, and no proceedings in bankruptcy shall be taken in the meantime.

289. Notice of the passing of the resolution shall be gazetted.

290. At the adjourned meeting, it may be resolved by the same majority, that the estate shall be wound up out of bankruptcy, or that any other arrangement for the payment of his debts, or of a composition thereon, be adopted (with or without a deed), and that the jurisdiction of the Court over his estate shall, either wholly or partially, cease.

291. A copy of the resolution shall be filed, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the Court shall cease, or continue, in accordance with the terms of the resolution; but the bankrupt personally shall remain subject to the provisions of this act relative to examination and discharge, as if the resolution had not been passed.

292. Where the adjudication is against members of a partnership, the joint creditors and each class of separate creditors of the partners, may make distinct arrangements; and if distinct arrangements are so made, the majorities shall be distinct majorities of each such class, but otherwise the joint and separate creditors shall have votes as one body.

PART XVII.—CHANGE FROM BANKRUPTCY TO ARRANGEMENT.

293. At the first meeting, or at a special meeting, the bankrupt, or any person on his behalf, may make a proposal for the payment of his debts, or of a composition; and at such meeting it may be resolved, by the votes of a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors, that such proposal or any modification thereof be accepted.

294. The trustee shall report such resolution to the Court within four days, and the Court shall, by order, confirm the resolution and suspend the proceedings in bankruptcy, and may give directions for the protection and management of the bankrupt's estate during the period of suspension.

295. At any time before the termination of the period of suspension, the bankrupt or the trustee, or any creditor, may produce to the Court, a deed of arrangement for carrying into effect the proposal, and the Court, if the deed has been executed, or assented to by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors, and that the deed is not inconsistent with the resolution, shall make a declaration of the complete execution of the deed, and shall direct the deed to be filed in the Court, and shall annul the bankruptcy; and the deed shall thereupon be as binding on any creditor who has not executed or assented to it, as if he had executed or assented to it.

296. For the purposes of the computation of value, a person shall be deemed a creditor for the amount of his debt, after deduction of the value of all securities held by him; but if the deed provides for the payment in full of all creditors whose respective debts do not exceed ten pounds, that class of creditors shall be excluded in such computation.

297. Between the filing of the deed and the expiration of the time allowed for complete execution, and also after a declaration of complete execution, the Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to enforce in any respect the execution of the trusts of the deed, and to entertain any application under the deed, &c., and may authorize proceedings as in bankruptcy.

298. Except where the deed expressly provides otherwise, the Court shall determine all questions arising under the deed according to the law and practice in bankruptcy, as far as the same are applicable.

299. If a declaration of complete execution is not made the proceedings in bankruptcy shall go on as if there had

been no suspension, and that period shall not be reckoned in the calculation of time under this Act.

300. Notice of the order annulling bankruptcy shall be gazetted, and the trustee shall be entitled to his release as if the bankruptcy had not been annulled.

301. Where the adjudication is against members of a partnership the joint creditors and each class of separate creditors may make distinct arrangements, and if distinct arrangements are so made the majorities shall be distinct majorities of each such class, but otherwise the joint and separate creditors shall have votes as one body.

PART XVIII.—ARRANGEMENT BY DEED.

302. A debtor (not adjudged bankrupt) who, in order to an arrangement with his creditors, executes a deed providing for the distribution of his property among all his creditors (with or without other provisions having reference to the debtor's liabilities and his release therefrom), or for the payment of a composition to all his creditors out of his property or otherwise, may file in court the deed when executed by himself.

Where the deed is filed elsewhere than in the Court of Bankruptcy in London, information of the filing and contents of the deed shall be sent to that court.

303. The deed, if executed in England, shall be attested by a solicitor, stating in his attestation the date of such execution, and shall be within seven days from that date.

304. The deed, if executed out of England but within the British dominions, shall be executed before a Court or judge, or before a notary public, or before a person authorised to administer oaths there; and the deed, if executed by the debtor in any place out of the British dominions, shall be executed before a British minister, consul, or vice-consul, or a notary public; and such a deed shall be filed within two months from the date of its execution.

305. After the filing of the deed the Court may restrain any action against the debtor.

306. Notice of the filing of the deed shall be gazetted.

307. After notice of the filing of the deed has been gazetted no execution, attachment, or other process against the debtor's property, and no process against his person other than such process by writ or warrant as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of England, shall be available without leave of the Court.

308. Within four days after the filing of the deed the debtor shall file a list, signed and verified by affidavit, showing the names, residences, and occupations of his creditors, and the respective amounts due to them, and a statement showing his property and the estimated value thereof; and he may from time to time add to or amend such list or statement.

309. Any person stating himself to be a creditor may inspect the deed and list of creditors and statement.

310. The deed shall be deemed completely executed when it is executed or assented to in writing by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors.

311. A certificate of the complete execution of a deed, signed by the trustee under the deed, or, if there is none, by two creditors, shall be *prima facie* evidence of complete execution.

312. For the purposes of the computation of value a person shall be deemed a creditor for the amount, and on the terms and conditions, for and on which his proof would be admitted in bankruptcy.

313. At any time within three months after the filing of the deed the debtor, or any trustee under the deed, or any creditor, may apply to the Court for a declaration of its complete execution.

Notice of any such application, when intended, shall be gazetted.

314. The Court, if satisfied that the deed is in conformity with this part of this Act, shall make by order a declaration of complete execution.

315. Subject to appeal, the declaration of complete execution shall be conclusive with respect to the validity of the deed, and after such declaration the deed shall be as binding on any creditor who has not executed as if he had executed.

316. Between the filing of the deed and the expiration of the time allowed for complete execution, and also after a declaration of complete execution, the Court exclusively shall have jurisdiction to enforce in any respect the execution of the trusts of the deed, and to entertain any application respecting the custody, &c., of the debtor's property.

(To be continued.)

SUNDAY TRADING, &c., BILL.

The following is an outline of this bill:—That from and after the passing of this Act nothing contained in the above recited Act shall apply to any house, room, or other place which shall be opened or used upon the evening of the Lord's-day for the purpose of public debate upon any subject whatsoever, or of the delivery of lectures, and to which persons shall be admitted by the payment of money, or by tickets sold for money; and no person keeping such house, room, or place, or taking part in, or delivering, or conducting, or managing such public debates or lectures, or collecting or receiving money or tickets from, or delivering tickets to, persons assembling to hear such public debates or lectures, or advertising or printing, or publishing advertisements of any meeting for the purpose of such debates or lectures, shall be liable to any forfeiture or penalty for so doing. The remaining clauses of the bill interdict the supply of refreshments in such places, and make the penalty for so doing a fine of £50.

IRELAND.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Messrs. I. Butt, Q.C., R. Dowse, Q.C., D. C. Heron, Q.C., M. O'Loughlin, and J. A. Curran, senior, have been selected by fifteen of the prisoners against whom bills for high treason have been found to conduct their defence.

Mr. R. Longfield, Q.C., and Mr. C. Shaw, Q.C., have been mentioned as likely to succeed to the vacant mastership in the Court of Exchequer, consequent on the death of Mr. R. Hitchcock. It is, however, considered doubtful if Mr. Longfield, who is law adviser, will accept the place.

FOREIGN TRIBUNALS & JURISPRUDENCE

AMERICA.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND THE BENCH.

In New York judges are elected by universal suffrage, and as there are in that city more rogues than honest men, the system does not work well for the interests of justice. An official report made to the Senate on the 12th of March by Mr. Superintendent Kennedy, of the city police, exemplifies the result of such an arrangement. Mr. Kennedy had refused to send prisoners before one of the judges—a Mr. Justice Connolly—and he thus explains the reason why:—

"One day a policeman arrested an Irishman named Sweeny for making a disturbance in the public street. The charge was proved, whereupon Justice Connolly thus addressed the policeman:—'What right had you, sir, to arrest this man? I have a great mind to lock you up,' and other encouraging words. Sweeny was liberated. A man being found cruelly beating his wife in the streets, was taken before this justice, and liberated at once, while the policeman was admonished to be careful or he would find himself in prison. Seven hackmen—hackmen in New York are the greatest scoundrels in the world—were arrested for violating a certain Act. In this instance, at any rate, the police ought to have been sustained, for it is almost dangerous to arrive in this city late at night and be beset by a crowd of hackmen; but Mr. Justice Connolly said that he never knew of the law until these cases were brought forward, and, said he, 'If I am ignorant of it, it cannot be expected that hackmen should know it.' A policeman went into a liquor shop, and summoned the proprietor for keeping his place open during unlawful hours. The comment of the justice upon this case was as follows:—'Moore (the liquor dealer) had a right to shoot the officer as a trespasser, and he would have been justified in knocking his brains out.' In a similar case the justice told the dramseller, 'Club that officer out of your place if he comes there again.' To a policeman he said, 'If some of you officers had your brains knocked out it would be justified.' To another officer who had arrested a man for kicking a poor creature about the head, he cried out, 'You saw too much—you are a d— nuisance.'"

LAWYERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are 6,769 lawyers in the State of New York, 2,630 in Pennsylvania, 2,403 in Ohio, 1,805 in Illinois, 15,765 in all the other States put together; making a total of 28,767.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

ARTICLED CLERKS' SOCIETY.

A lecture on "The Province and Prospects of International Law" was delivered in Clement's-inn Hall on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., by Jno. Cutler, Esq., B.A., Professor of English Law and Jurisprudence and Indian Jurisprudence at King's College. And on Wednesday evening last, with Mr. W. J. Fraser in the chair, it was moved by Mr. Edgar and seconded by Mr. Stenning:—"That the prosecution and defence of criminals by societies should be illegal." The motion, after a very animated debate was carried in the affirmative.

THE LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

At the Law Institution, on Thursday evening last, Mr. J. Bradford, LL.B., in the chair, this question was discussed:—"Is the rankness of a customary payment, taken during the period of living memory, sufficient to rebut the presumption of immemorial antiquity?" *Shepherd v. Payne*, 13 C.B. N. S. 132; *Bryant v. Foot*, 15 W. R. 421, which was opened by Mr. Addison in the affirmative, who was followed by five other speakers. Upon a division the question was carried in the affirmative by a large majority. The number of members present was twenty-one.

COURT PAPERS.

COURT OF PROBATE,
ANDCOURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.
Sittings in and after Easter Term, 1867.

FULL COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Thursday April 25

CAUSES WITHOUT JURIES.

Wednesday April 17 | Thursday May 2
Thursday 18 | Friday 3
Friday 26 | Saturday 4
Saturday 27 | Wednesday 8
Wednesday May 1 | Thursday 9

The probate causes will be taken first.

TRIALS BY JURY OF PROBATE CAUSES ONLY.

Friday May 10 | Thursday May 16
Saturday 11 | Friday 17
Wednesday 15 | Saturday 18

The judge will sit in chambers at eleven o'clock to hear summonses, and in court at twelve o'clock to hear motions, on—

Tuesday April 16 | Tuesday May 7
Wednesday 24 | Tuesday 14
Tuesday 30

All papers for motions must be left with the Clerk of the Papers before two o'clock on the preceding Thursday.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH FUNDS AND RAILWAY STOCK.

LAST QUOTATION, April 11, 1867.

[From the Official List of the actual business transacted.]

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 90½
Ditto for Account, May 9, 90½
3 per Cent. Reduced, 83½
New 3 per Cent., 88½
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '73 —
Annuities, Jan. '80 —

Annuities, April, '85
Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908 10½
Ex Bills, £1000, 3 per Ct. 18 pm
Ditto, £500, Do 18 pm
Ditto, £100 & £200, 18 pm
Bank of England Stock, 6½ per
Ct. (last half-year) 253
Ditto for Account,

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stock, 10½ per Ct. Apr. '74 217
Ditto for Account, —
Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '80 109½
Ditto for Account, —
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88
Ditto, ditto, Certificates, —
Ditto Reduced Ppr., 4 per Cent. 84½

Ind. Inf. Fr., 5 p Ct., Jan. '79 103½
Ditto, 3½ per Cent., May, '79 —
Ditto Debentures, per Cent.,
April, '64 —
Do. Do., 5 per Cent., Aug. '73
Do. Bonds, 5 per Ct., £1000, 50 pm
Ditto, ditto, under £1000, 48 pm.

RAILWAY STOCK.

Shares.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	79
Stock	Caledonian	100	108 x d
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	106
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	28
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock, No. 2	100	7
Stock	Great Southern	100	113
Stock	Do., A Stock*	100	120
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	91
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	41
Stock	Do., West Midland—Oxford	100	27
Stock	Do., do.—Newport	100	28
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	121½
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	66
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	16½
Stock	London and North-Western	100	117½
Stock	London and South-Western	100	77
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	47
Stock	Metropolitan	100	116½
Stock	Midland	100	111½
Stock	Do., Birmingham and Derby	100	81
Stock	North British	100	35
Stock	North London	100	115
Stock	Do., 1865	5	61
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	70
Stock	Scottish Central	100	—
Stock	South Devon	100	46
Stock	South-Eastern	100	65½
Stock	Taff Vale	100	154
10	Do., C	—	3½ pm

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share.
			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5000	5 per cent	Clerical, Med. & Gen. Life	100	10 0	37 15 0
4000	4½ per cent	Country	100	10 0	83 0 0
40000	5 per cent	Eagle	50	5 0	6 17 6
10000	7½ per cent	Equity and Law	100	6 0	7 10 0
20 00	7½ per cent	English & Scot. Law Life	50	3 10 0	4 17 6
2700	5 per cent	Equitable Reversionary	105	—	94 0 0
4600	5 per cent	Do. New	50	50 0	43 15 0
5000	5 & 3 p sh b	Gresham Life	20	5 0	0
20000	5 per cent	Guardian	100	50 0	45 0 0
20000	7 per cent	Home & Col. Ass., Limtd.	50	5 0	1 7 6
7500	4½ per cent	Imperial Life	100	10 0	14 7 6
50000	10 per cent	Law Life	100	2 10 0	3 0 0
10000	3½ per cent	Law Life	100	10 0	89 0 0
100000	10 per cent	Law Union	10	10 0	0 16 0
20000	9½ per cent	Legal & General Life	50	8 0	0 0
20000	5 per cent	London & Provincial Law	50	4 17 8	4 7 6
40000	10 per cent	North Brit. & Mercantile	6	5 0	14 15 0
2500	12½ & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0	38 0 0
689220	26 per cent	Royal Exchange	Stock	All	302
4000	6½ per cent	Sun Fire	—	All	208 0 0
	...	Do. Life	—	All	63 0 0

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday Night.

Although no one has any fears that a second "Invincible Armada" would fare better from our iron-clads than the first did from the elements, it cannot be denied that the Spanish difficulties, owing to the language used by the ministers of Spain, has had a tendency to induce flatness in the markets for public securities. Again, there is the Luxemburg question, and the evil predictions which are hung upon the absence of ceremonial at the opening of the Paris Exhibition, and its unpreparedness. All these disturbing causes hinder the return of that confidence which it was hoped would be induced in the spring of this year. The official announcement in the *Northern Post* that no apprehensions need be entertained, and that the Emperor of the French will speedily dissipate alarm, has, undoubtedly, imparted a firmer tone to-day.

The Bank directors have separated without altering the official minimum, and the weekly return of the Bank of England gives the following results:—

Decrease in bullion, £209,619; total, £19,299,319. Decrease in notes, £307,740, aggregate, 10,256,855. Private securities have decreased £1,791,186, the total being £18,960,410. Government securities show a decrease of £284,517, and the public deposits a decrease of £2,908,303. The private balances have increased £1,374,460.

Consols are 90½ to 90½ for money; and 90½ to 90½ for the account.

In Foreign Stocks there have been some considerable fluctuations, but the principal dealings have been in Chilean, Danubian, Egyptian, Spanish, and Turkish, which have all declined.

Railway shares have been unfavourably affected by the critical state which it is well known some of the lines are in financially. It is now proposed to do what, if not too late, is, at all events, tardy, namely, form a shareholders' defence association,

in order to awaken proprietors to the importance of taking a greater interest in their own affairs than they have hitherto manifested. At the meeting held at Manchester a shareholder stated what is well known to all experienced men in such matters—that the greater number of the evils now coming upon railway property are due to the apathy of railway proprietors. It has, as was well said, been too much the habit for shareholders to attend the half-yearly meetings, to shut their eyes, and not open their mouths, being careful only to vote for the dividend. At Wharfedale meetings, where the most important business is frequently transacted, it is difficult to get an attendance, and directors, it is matter of common notoriety, have to beg the attendance of personal friends in order legally to constitute the meeting. Another depressing cause operating upon railway property, and all other of a like kind, is the Metropolitan Gas Act, brought in by the Government, the effect of which, as it originally stood, was to render nugatory and worthless parliamentary guarantees, upon the faith of which trustees, widows, and retired professional and other men had invested their money in the hope that a certain income would thereby, with parliamentary sanction, be secured. The bill, however, has been met with a vast amount of opposition, no less than 3,000 petitions having been presented against it, and it now stands adjourned till after Easter, when, it is stated, it will be brought forward in a new shape, with many of its objectionable provisions expunged. The opposition to this bill has banded together all classes of investors, because, although gas property only is now menaced, it is not known whose turn may come next.

Bank shares remain unaltered, and the last quotations are:—London and Westminster, 93; London Chartered of Australia, 22 2½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17; Chartered Mercantile, 30; Bank of Egypt, 34½; London Joint-Stock at 41½; London and County, old shares, 56½; Oriental, 41; Union of Australia, 46½; Union of London, 41½ and 41; Colonial were marked 35 to 37; City, 11½ to 12½; Chartered of China, 15 to 17; British North American, 49 to 51; South Australia, 25 to 27; and the National, 62 to 64.

The report of the directors of the Agra Bank (Limited) has been issued; and is of a very satisfactory character. The committee of shareholders have also issued their report, from which it appears that the claim of £38,000, originally made by Mr. Cannan, the liquidator, has been reduced to £25,000, and is left for adjustment by the Court of Chancery. The committee thank Mr. Morris, the solicitor, for the valuable service which he has rendered them.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the English and Swedish Bank (Limited), it was resolved to wind-up voluntarily, and liquidators were appointed. It is alleged that nearly £20 per share will be returned.

In insurance and miscellaneous shares, no variations have occurred.

Petitions have been presented to wind-up the following companies:—The St. Nazaire Company (Limited), the Suburban Hotel Company (Limited), and the Empire Assurance Corporation (Limited).

At the annual meeting of the London and Provincial Law Assurance Society the directors' report was of a congratulatory character. It stated the new assurances at £293,590, the premiums upon which were £10,182 12s. 1d., the total income of the society at £82,000, the policies remaining in force on 31st December, 1866, at £2,233,154 0s. 8d., the annual premiums upon which amount to £64,062 18s. 3d., and the assets of the society at £413,221 3s. 4d.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AFTER A TRIAL.—When the judge ordered the discharge of the prisoners Watson, at Nottingham, on the 15th ult., after the jury had returned a verdict of acquittal on the charge of murdering Mr. Rayner, there arose a loud shout in court, which was taken up by the crowd outside, numbering about 10,000 people. The excitement was extraordinary, the mob being frantic with joy. When his lordship was conveyed in his carriage to his lodgings he was vociferously cheered. The Watsons were taken to a relative's in Great Alfred-street, Nottingham. The male prisoner attempted to address the immense crowd, which had assembled outside from one of the windows. He said, "I thank you all for the kindness you have shown towards us," but beyond this he could get no further, but burst into a flood of tears, and then left the window. His father afterwards addressed the crowd. A committee is being formed for the purpose of raising subscriptions to reimburse the Watsons for the pecuniary loss they have sustained.—*Globe*.

SERVANTS' PERQUISITES.—The *John Bull* states that at a recent trial at Chester it was decided that the German house-keeper of a nobleman, in taking away with her the following articles belonging to her master when she left her situation, had not exceeded the "usual perquisites" which custom concedes to persons in her confidential position:—

"Thirty pounds of compo candles, three bottles of sauce, a bottle of capers, a dozen pieces of toilet soap, fourteen bedroom towels (marked), six kitchen towels, twenty-one dinner napkins marked A. E. H., nine large table-cloths marked A. E. H., 4, two pieces of silk damask seven yards in length, eight yards of chintz (of the same pattern as a bed covering of the hall), six new brushes, a small butter cooler, silks, fancy wools, and odd articles, a loaf of bread weighing 8 lb., a jar of mincemeat, 4½ lb. of tea, three pairs of housemaids' gloves, a pair of footman's gloves, and a new washleather."

THE PRESENT HOUSE OF COMMONS.—We learn from Debrett's recently published "House of Commons," edited by Robert H. Mair, Esq., that the legal profession is represented by 128 members,* 95 of whom have been called to the English bar, 18 to the bar in Ireland, and 6 to the Scottish bar; while 9 are, or have been, in practice as attorneys. 5 are Serjeant at Law, and 30 are Queen's Counsel. 47 were Students at the Inner Temple, 36 at Lincoln's-inn, 9 at the Middle Temple, and 3 at Gray's-inn.

SCENE BETWEEN MR. ERNEST JONES AND A SOLICITOR.—On the 2nd inst., Mr. Bennet, solicitor, and Mr. Ernest Jones, the well-known barrister, were at the Manchester Police-court, and sat next to each other. After a brief conversation had passed between them, Mr. Ernest Jones rose, and apologising for interrupting the course of the court business, complained of the conduct of Mr. Bennet. The following "scene" took place:—Mr. Jones said: I wish to complain to the bench of annoyance and impertinence from the attorney who sits on my right; and I shall ask you to protect me while I am here.—Mr. Bennet: There is neither annoyance nor impertinence. I was merely speaking to Mr. Jones about his conduct at the assizes, and giving him a challenge which he dare not accept.—Mr. Fowler: I am not going to have any unseemly conduct.—Mr. Jones (passing to the magistrates a slip of paper): This was handed to me in the first place, and in the second place, insulting language was made use of. This party said that his business was much more respectable than mine.—Mr. Bennet: I did not say so. I said I would make a wager, and leave it to a jury of barristers to decide.—Mr. Fowler: Be good enough, Mr. Bennet, to keep your observations to yourself. All I can say, Mr. Jones, is that I should advise you to send this note to the Law Institution in London.—Mr. Jones: I intend to do so. I am much obliged to you.—Nothing more was said until Mr. Jones rose to leave the court, when Mr. Fowler, addressing him, said, the magistrates had come to the conclusion that the best thing for him to do would be to treat the letter received from Mr. Bennet with the contempt it deserved.—*Manchester Courier*.

FLOGGING FOR GAROTTING.—At the Yorkshire Spring Assizes two brutes, named Haddock and Monks, were convicted of robbery, with garotting, in Leeds, and were sentenced to suffer ten years' penal servitude and be flogged.

THE FORTHCOMING EASTER TERM.—On Wednesday the arrears in the common law courts were made up for Easter term, commencing on Monday next. The whole arrears of the three courts number 244, of which 116 are in the Queen's Bench, 49 in the Common Pleas, and 79 in the Exchequer. There are of new trials 35 in the Queen's Bench, 15 in the Common Pleas, and 16 in the Exchequer. In the special paper of the Queen's Bench there are 72 rules for argument; in the Common Pleas, 54; and in the Exchequer, 10. Of enlarged rules there are 9 in the Queen's Bench, 5 in the Common Pleas, and 4 in the Exchequer in the peremptory paper. There is only 1 postponed motion in the Common Pleas, and 4 cases standing for the judgment of the court, and in the Exchequer in the list of errors and appeals there are 3 for judgment and 6 for argument. As the Lord Chancellor will give a reception to the judges on the first day of term, the courts will not sit before two o'clock. Sir W. Bovill, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the recently appointed Solicitor-General, will receive the congratulations of their learned brethren. The judges are only received by the Lord Chancellor at Michaelmas and Easter terms.

SIMONY.—The Bishop of Exeter has given notice "That questions having arisen respecting the operation of the Act 12 Ann. c. 12. s. 2, he has thought right to decline to accept any nomination of a clerical patron of himself to a living unless the patronage has accrued to him by gift or succession." In other words, he is prepared to try the right of a clergyman to purchase an advowson, and to present himself to the living. This is nothing less than trying the whole question of "simony," and, by enforcing the law which has hitherto been systematically and constantly evaded, bringing about what will amount to a revolution in the Church.—*Western Morning News*.

A NEWSPAPER EDITOR.—What a multitude of thoughts

* If retired and non-practising members are included this list would rise to 160 (or rather, since Mr. Justice Morris has ceased to be a member, to 169).

† This seems to us to be "the sole question." How does the *Western Morning News* know what the law is on the point.—Ed. S. J.

must occupy the mind of a newspaper editor! What terrible rack it is on the brain of the man who is really an editor—not one in name only. He is ever watchful, and, like the fish, must be a *nunquam dormio*, he looks out in perspective, as it were. Rumours are current—dare he print them? No! But in his intercourse with the great multitude of his acquaintances he gathers items, and manages, by that curious plural *Wes*, to make his readers observe that, though he does not assert the absolute fact, yet he is not quite ignorant of the current topic of the day. He has his entire staff under his command. His reporters are made to be punctual to a minute to time. He commands, as it were, a regiment of soldiers. Every division of his little army is arranged and told off on their respective duties—all are in hand under their chief, and on the spot to “shorten up” or close column as they get the order. The press of the present day is a wonderful hive, and requires more energy and skill in conducting it than ever. Telegraphy has brought all parts of the known world almost as near to us as the types with which we print its intelligence; therefore, the newspaper editor requires a rapidity of thought for events that are daily occurring both at home and abroad. He is armed and forewarned, and the sharp observer can well appreciate the great facilities that are in the present day afforded him to put the largest amount of news into the smallest possible space.—*Le Soleil*.

NEW PRESS LAW.—A French barrister, M. Mathieu, suggests as a serious proposition that every leading article should be sent in to a Government office twenty-four hours before its publication, and that it shall be always lawful for Government to compel a newspaper to publish simultaneously on official answer to it, and this without prejudice to a prosecution. The *Liberté* exclaims at this, “Marshall Narvaez is outdone.”

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—During the recent session of the Equal Rights Convention a strong-minded female entered a crowded street railroad car. An old gentleman rose to give her a seat, but asked, “Be you one of these women's righters?” “I be.” “You believe a woman should have all the rights of a man?” “Yes, I do.” “Then stand up and enjoy them like a man;” and stand up she did.—*Philadelphia Paper*.

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

AT THE MART.

April 8.—By Mr. JOHN FEISLEY.

Freehold house, with sheds and outbuildings, and 20a. 1r. 39p. of land, situate at Acton, Middlesex, let on lease at £113 4s. 2d. per annum—Sold for £8,200.

Freehold, Little Ealing Farm, situate in the parish of Ealing, Middlesex, and containing 41a. 1r. 16p. of land, let at £105 per annum—Sold for £11,730.

April 9.—By Messrs. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, & FARMER.

Leasehold business premises, No. 79, Newgate-street, City; term, about 17 years unexpired, at £350 per annum—Sold for £1,400.

Freehold estate, known as No. 65, Great Prescott-street, and 65, Tenter-street, South Goodman's-fields, producing £92 per annum—Sold for £1,160.

Freehold residence, known as Grove-cottage, Grove-place, Hackney, let on lease at £15 per annum—Sold for £250.

Leasehold residence, known as Pembroke-lodge, No. 158, Highbury New-park, let at £110 per annum; term, 91 years from 1858, at £19 per annum—Sold for £1,200.

April 10.—By Messrs. EDWIN FOX & BOUSFIELD.

Freehold, 11 houses, situate in Myrtle-street, Highbury-vale, estimated, annual value £323—Sold for £3,550.

Freehold business premises and house, No. 5, Steward-street, Spital-fields, producing £95 10s. per annum—Sold for £900.

Freehold house, No. 47, Gun-street, Spitalfields, let at £16 per annum—Sold for £440.

By Messrs. WILKINSON & HORNE.

Leasehold house, No. 451, Old Kent-road, let at £25 per annum; term, 66½ years from 1821, at £8 8s. per annum—Sold for £140.

By Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, & CO.

Contingent reversion to £25,000, secured by bonds and mortgages on estates in the county of Somerset, containing 1,500 acres, and payable provided a gentleman aged 56 survives a gentleman aged 56 years, and subject to an annuity of £500 during their joint lives—Sold for £12,700.

By Mr. SHAKELL.

Leasehold, 2 cottages, Nos. 1 & 2, Hargrave-place, James's-street, Camden-road, let at £20 16s. each per annum; term, 90 years unexpired, at £4 4s. each per annum—Sold for £100 each.

Leasehold, 3 residences, Nos. 19 to 21, Fitzroy-terrace, Gloucester-road, Regent's-park, estimated annual value £65 each; term, 99 years from 1863, at £10 each per annum—Sold for £350 each.

Leasehold plot of building land, adjoining the above; term, similar to above, at a peppercorn—Sold for £300.

By Messrs. C. & H. WHITE.

Leasehold, 3 residences, and 3 houses and shops, Nos. 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, and 147, Camberwell New-road, producing £208 8s. per annum; term, 35 years unexpired, at peppercorn—Sold for £3,010.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEAUMONT—On Feb. 23, at George Town, Demerara, the wife of the Hon. Joseph Beaumont, Chief Justice of British Guiana, of a daughter.

BUBB—On April 4, at Cheltenham, the wife of Wm. Henry Bubb, Esq., Solicitor, of a daughter.

BURN—On April 10, at No. 7, Angel-terrace, Brixton, the wife of George Reddam Burn, Esq., Solicitor, of Doctors'-commons, of a daughter.

ELLIS—On April 9, at Whitburn, the wife of R. K. A. Ellis, Esq., Solicitor, Sunderland, of a son.

MARSH—On April 10, at Poplar, the wife of J. W. Marsh, Esq., of a son.

FILCHER—On April 6, the wife of John G. Filcher, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Stockwell, Surrey, of a daughter.

SMITH—On April 10, at Riverbank, Putney, the wife of Archibald Smith, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

TRISTRAM—On April 7, at 29, Manchester-square, the wife of T. H. Tristram, Esq., D.C.L., of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—On April 4, at 3, St. Luke's-road, Westbourne-park, the wife of F. G. A. Williams, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple and Lincoln's-inn, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BANKES-BARTON—On April 4, at St. Mary's Church, Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire, William Lightfoot Bankes, Esq., Solicitor, of Liverpool, to Bessie, daughter of William Barton, Esq., T.C., of the Elms, Rise-lane, Walton, Lancashire.

HALL-MURLY—On April 4, at All Saints' Church, Langport, Alice, daughter of G. B. Murly, Esq., Solicitor, of Langport, to Arthur Hall, Esq., of Blackheath.

KARSLAKE-GRANT—On April 6, at St. John's Church, Paddington, William Wollaston Karslake, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's-inn, to Madeline Grant, the widow of the late Robert Daigish Grant, Esq.

KENRICK-MORGAN—On April 6, at St. George's, Campden-hill, Kensington, George Kenrick, Esq., Solicitor, of No. 10, Eastcheap, and 23, Kensington-crescent, W., to Emma, daughter of the late William Morgan, Esq., of Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

MELLOR-FENTON—On April 10, at Bamford, William Moseley Mellor, Esq., of Lockerby, Liverpool, son of the Hon. Sir John Mellor, one of the Judges of H. M.'s Court of Queen's Bench, to Jane, daughter of the late John Fenton, Esq., of Crimble-hall, Reddale.

ROGERS-WELCH—On March 29, at St. Paul's Church, Dorking, W. Herbert Rogers, Esq., of Brighton, to Augusta, widow of the late Montague T. Welch, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple.

DEATHS.

BURTON—On April 9, at Cheam, Surrey, W. Burton, Esq., Solicitor, of 23, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, aged 43.

HALDANE—On April 7, at 118, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, Emma Corbie, wife of Alexander Haldane, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and daughter of the late Joseph Hardcastle, Esq., of Hatcham-house, Surrey.

PORTINGTON—On April 2, at Alford, Lincolnshire, Anthony Portington, Esq., Solicitor, aged 64.

POYNTINGTON—On April 3, Mr. Joseph Poyntington, aged 76, for upwards of 50 years the faithful clerk of Messrs. Boys & Tweddies, of 5, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and their predecessors.

WILLIS—On April 6, at 32, St. George's-road, Ecolston-square, Constance Amy, daughter of the late James Willis, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's-inn, aged 15.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, April 5, 1867.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Empire Assurance Corporation (Limited).—Petition for winding up presented April 2, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart on April 26. James, Essex-st. Strand, the petitioner in person.

London and County General Agency Association (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by Vice-Chancellor Stuart on March 22. Ditton & Warrington, Ironmonger-lane, solicitors for the petitioner.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1867.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Empire Assurance Corporation (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented April 5, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on April 27. Fulbrook, Threadneedle-st. solicitor for the petitioner.

Empire Assurance Corporation (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented March 30, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart on April 26. Bell & Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitors for the petitioners.

Peruvian Railways Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented April 4, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Malins on April 26. Tucker, St. Swithin's-lane, solicitor for the petitioner.

Penhale and Lemax Consolidated Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, dated April 4. Hodge & Co, Trarso, solicitors for the petitioners.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1867.

Morpeth Friendly Society, Morpeth, Northumberland. April 8.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.*Last Day of Proof.*

FRIDAY, April 5, 1867.

Gibb, Thos Augustus, Lancaster-gate, Bayswater. May 3. Gibb v Gibb, M. R.
 Henry, John, Lpool, Clothier. May 10. Henry v Smyth, V. C. Stuart.
 Mackenzie, Alex Wedderburn, Pembroke House, Hackney, Captain. April 27. Mackenzie v Mackenzie, V. C. Wood.
 Sharp, Fredk Edwd Lockyer, Charmouth, Dorset. May 1. Sharp v Lee, V. C. Stuart.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1867.

Gosnell, John, Highbury-park North, Wholesale Perfumer. May 2.
 Gosnell v Gosnell, M. R.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Viet. cap. 35.*Last Day of Claim.*

FRIDAY, April 5, 1867.

Bird, Peter, Plymouth, Devon, Collector of Taxes. April 20. Rewse & Co, Plymouth.
 Boyle, Isabella, Kingston-upon-Hull, Widow. June 1. Gale & Middlemiss, Hull.
 Cribb, Hy, Bishop Stortford, Herts, Gent. May 5. Unwin, Sawbridgeworth.
 Davy, Denis, Sheffield, York, Saddler. May 7. Wheat, Sheffield.
 Dovey, Wm Thos, Stanley-crescent, Notting-hill, Esq. June 1. Jacobs & North, Budge-row.
 Eastes, Richd, Crowhill, Kent, Yeoman. May 15. E. & W. Knocker, Dover.
 Flinted, Saml, Whitty, York, Auctioneer. April 29. Buchanan & Son.
 Hughes, Barton Wm, Park-villa, Canonbury-pk North. May 16. Satchell & Chapple, Queen-st, Cheapside.
 Hyde, Thos, Caledonian-cottages, Stoke Newington, Gent. June 1. Horwood, Warrford-st.
 Jameson, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Butcher. May 1. Armstrong, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Jukes, Thos, Admaston, Salop, Esq. June 1. Palin, Shrewsbury.
 Juxon, Henry, Acceck's-green, Worcester, Gent. May 23. Dimberly, Birm.
 Ley, Robert, Albion-rd, Clapham, Gent. May 31. Brocklesby, Water-lane, Great Tower-st.
 Lomas, Wm, Paddington-st, Victualler. May 1. Cattell, Bedford-row.
 MacConkey, Wm, Kingston-upon-Hull, Indep Meth Minister. June 1. Gale & Middlemiss, Hull.
 Moore, Rev Edw, Leeds, Clerk. May 10. Barrett, Leeds.
 Pound, Geo Culmer, Dover, Gent. May 15. Knocker, Dover.
 Reeves, Wm, Birm, Gent. May 2. Reeves, Birm.
 Scott, Peter, Birm, Baptist Minister. May 23. Rawson & Co, Bradford.
 Rowland, Thos, Brynallfrith, Glamorgan, Gent. May 14. Jones & Curtis, Neath.
 Thomas, Wm, Gollyvanalog, Glamorgan, Gent. May 14. Jones & Curtis, Neath.
 Williamson, Jas, City-rd, Gent. July 1. Travers & Co, Throgmorton-st.
 Wilson, John, Myddleton-st, Clerkenwell, Licensed Victualler. May 3. Boulton & Bone, Northampton-sq, Clerkenwell.
 Wilson, Geo Jas, Lieut-Gen, Somers'-pl, May 3. Winter, St. Swithin's-lane.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1867.

Andill, Nathaniel, Portsmouth, Tavern-keeper. May 16. Waller & Scott, Coleman-st.
 Atkinson, John, Ruston Parva, York, Farmer. May 23. Hodgson, Gt Driffield.
 Bainsbridge, Susannah, Springfield-villa, Surrey, Widow. June 1. Johnston & Jackson, Chancery-lane.
 Bellamy, Henry, Barrett's-grove, Stoke Newington, Esq. May 31. Bell & Brodrick, Bow-churchyard.
 Blandy, John Jackson, Reading, Berks, Gent. June 4. Blandy, Reading.
 Box, Joseph, Camden-st, Oakley-sq, Gent. June 5. Sturmy & Diggies, Hibernia-chambers, London-bridge.
 Donelan, Anthony, Holbeach, Lincoln, Lieut-Col. May 8. Sturton, Holbeach.
 Field, Jas, Hertford. June 24. Pattison & Wigg, Lombard-st.
 Harbours, Jas, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Builder. June 1. Worsley & Vincent, Ryde.
 Henning, John, Weymouth, Dorset, Esq. June 1. Andrews & Barrett, Weymouth.
 Hooke, Edwd, Liverpool, Wholesale Stationer. May 15. Hooke & Street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Hunter, Archibald, Shaftesbury-st, Hoxton. May 31. Angell, Guildhall-yd.
 Moor, Thos, Canterbury, Gent. July 1. Sankey & Co, Canterbury.
 Mosson, Leonard Charlotte, Wynyat-st, Clerkenwell. July 9. Watkins & Co, Sackville-st.
 Mosson, Thos, Wynyat-st, Clerkenwell, Gent. July 9. Watkins & Co, Sackville-st.
 Norton, Sarah, Eilen Manor, Nottingham. May 15. Young & Co, St Mildred's-ct, Foultry.
 Rule, John, Camborne, Cornwall, Esq. May 1. Wm Cape Brice, Tewens, Camborne.
 Stevens, Edmond, Ellen-cottages, Warner-rd, Cumberwell. June 24. Pattison & Wigg, Lombard-st.
 Tryon, Hy, Surbiton-thames, Surrey, Esq. May 1. Tatham & Co, Frederick's-pl, Old Jerry.
 Trotter, Geo Augustus Wm, Margate, Kent, Gent. May 1. Baxter & Co, Victoria-st, Westminster.
 Visger, Harman, Bristol, Merchant. July 6. Brittan & Sons, Bristol.
 Weller, Thos, Croydon, Surrey, Watchmaker. May 13. Blake, Croydon.
 Wright, Jas, Little Horton, York, Spirit Merchant. April 27. Marsland & Addeleshaw, Manchester.

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, April 5, 1867.

Aldridge, Hy, St Alban's, Hertford, Butcher. March 26. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Aquilar, Abraham Emanuel, Gloucester-cr, Hyde-pk, Prof of Music. April 4. Comp. Reg April 5.
 Ashcroft, Jane Corless, Manchester, Grocer. March 27. Ass. Reg April 5.
 Back, Geo Walter, Pitfield-st, Hoxton, Tea Dealer. March 7. Ass. Reg April 4.
 Ball, Joseph Liverpool, Watch Maker. April 2. Comp. Reg April 5.
 Barber, Joseph, Botolph-lane, Lower Thames-st, Fish Salesman. March 26. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Barrett, Jas Valentine, Peckham, Worcester, Saddler. April 1. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Bartlett, Thos, Vicarage-pk, Plumstead, Financial Agent. Feb 28. Comp. Reg April 3.
 Barton, Wm Joseph, Leamess-heath, Belvedere, Builder. March 19. Comp. Reg April 3.
 Bates, John, & John Hy Bates, Leicester, Coal Merchants. March 7. Ass. Reg April 4.
 Booker, John, Sheffield, Spring Knife Manufacturer. April 4. Comp. Reg April 5.
 Botchets, John, Everton, nr Lpool, Butcher. March 22. Comp. Reg April 1.
 Boughton, Joshua, Leeds, Assistant to a Pork Butcher. March 29. Ass. Reg April 3.
 Bowman, Jas Craig, Phoenix Works, Victoria Docks, Mechanical Engineer. March 6. Inspectorship. Reg April 3.
 Brooke, Walter, March, Salesman. March 27. Comp. Reg April 5.
 Butterworth, Jas, & Wm Butterworth, Oldham, Lancaster. March 30. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Chittenden, Edwd, Strood, Kent, Journeyman Miller. April 2. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Clark, Chas, Lower Belgrave-pl, Filmore, Hosier. April 1. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Code, Susannah, Atherstone, Warwick, Widow. March 20. Ass. Reg April 4.
 Davey, Hy, Leicester, Last Manufacturer. March 16. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Davis, John, Boston, Lincoln, Cabinet Maker. March 30. Ass. Reg April 2.
 Eastland, Geo, Dell Quay, Appeldram, Sussex, Coal Merchant. March 15. Ass. Reg April 4.
 Eversley, Edwd Welch, York Hotel, Waterloo-rd. March 12. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Ewan, Fredk Stanley, Wynn-rd, Brixton, Captain. April 2. Comp. Reg April 5.
 Fry, John Edwd, Church-st, Woolwich, Grocer's Assistant. March 12. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Garraway, Geo, Riches-ct, Lime-st, Merchant. Feb 8. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Gugerell, Anton, New Broad-st, Commission Agent. March 20. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Hastings, Geo, Plumstead, Kent, Linen Draper. March 12. Comp. Reg April 5.
 Hayward, Hy, Maidenhead, Berks, Plumber. April 2. Comp. Reg April 5.
 Howell, Wm Brewer, Exeter, Devon, Draper. March 5. Ass. Reg April 2.
 Huxtable, John Thoms, Bideford, Devon, Grocer. March 23. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Ingram, John Jas, Tor, Torquay, Devon, Builder. March 29. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Jennings, Saml, Lpool, Milliner. March 11. Ass. Reg April 4.
 Jordan, Geo, Lpool, Auctioneer. March 23. Comp. Reg April 5.
 Knight, John Harris, Whitstable, Kent, Builder. March 5. Ass. Reg April 2.
 Lowe, Fredk, Pitfield-st, Hoxton, Oilman. March 25. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Lyons, Alfred Joseph, Lucania-rd, Kennington-lane, Cigar Dealer. March 28. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Macchell, Edwd, Earlsheaton, nr Dewsbury, York, Blanket Raiser. April 1. Comp. Reg April 3.
 Maddison, John Stephen, & Chas Maddison, Hawthorn-st, Ball's Pond-rd, Cabinet Makers. April 4. Comp. Reg April 5.
 Mahany, Thos Geo, sen, Old Kent-rd, Painter. March 9. Comp. Reg April 5.
 Marter, Jas, Bristol, Clothier. March 20. Ass. Reg April 4.
 Markham, Thos, Towcester, Northampton, Saddler. March 14. Ass. Reg April 2.
 Merritt, Samuel, Leeds, General Dealer. March 27. Comp. Reg April 5.
 Neatham, Wm Mowbray, & John Kettle Neatham, Yeovil, Somerset, Wine Merchants. March 13. Ass. Reg April 4.
 Newhirst, Wm Newton, Oldham, Lancaster, Draper. March 11. Ass. Reg April 12.
 Nicholls, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Merchant Tailor. March 9. Ass. Reg April 2.
 Page, Wm Augustus, Cricklewood, Comm Agent. March 12. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Pedler, Wm Augustus, Bristol, Hosier Warehouseman. March 19. Ass. Reg April 4.
 Phipson, John Joseph Weatherley, Birm, Accountant. March 25. Ass. Reg April 4.
 Pickering, John, jun, Chipping Norton, Oxford, Builder. March 30. Ass. Reg April 4.
 Pole, Chas Richd Van Notten, & Lambert Van Notten Pole, Lime-st-sq, Merchants. March 4. Inspectorship. Reg April 1.
 Pomfret, Geo, Higham, nr Burnley, Cotton Manufacturer. March 13. Ass. Reg April 5.
 Radcliffe, Hy, Adam-st, Adelphi, Attorney. April 4. Comp. Reg April 5.
 Ranford, Saml Hy, Lewisham, Horse Dealer. April 4. Ass. Reg April 5.
 Ridley, Aaron, Gateshead, Durham, Cheesemonger. March 11. Comp. Reg April 5.

Rogers, Thos Hy, Lpool, Bookkeeper. March 7. Asst. Reg April 4.
 Rogers, Wm Hy, Landrake, Cornwall, Butcher. March 20. Comp. Reg April 1.
 Salmon, John, Tottenham-et-rd, Linendraper. March 11. Comp. Reg April 2.
 Sanders, Jas, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer. April 1. Asst. Reg April 3.
 Sayer, David, Barnham Broom, Norfolk, Miller. March 11. Asst. Reg April 5.
 Shapcott, Jas, Plymouth, Devon, Sailmaker. March 8. Asst. Reg April 4.
 Simmons, Hy, Southampton, Draper. March 25. Comp. Reg April 3.
 Smith, John Wilkinson, Nottingham, Attorney. March 18. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Smith, Edwd Hobbs, Swanses, Glamorgan, Comm Agent. April 2. Comp. Reg April 8.
 Smith, Benj, Colne, Lancaster, Cotton Spinner. April 2. Asst. Reg April 5.
 Stanning, Rev Geo Rogers, Praed-st, Paddington. April 3. Comp. Reg April 3.
 Sutcliffe, Richd, Halifax, York, Comm Agent. March 16. Asst. Reg April 4.
 Sutton, Edmd, Redruth, Cornwall, Travelling Draper. March 11. Asst. Reg April 2.
 Thomas, Fredk, Adam-st, Adelphi, Bill Broker. March 29. Comp. Reg April 4.
 Tonkin, John Carvescoe, St Mary's, Islands of Scilly, Grocer. March 15. Asst. Reg April 4.
 Viocars, Thos, Leicester, Woolstapler. March 7. Comp. Reg April 2.
 Walker, Saml John, Nottingham, Architect. March 30. Comp. Reg April 3.
 Walker, Joseph Benj, Leinster-ter, Hosier. March 6. Comp. Reg April 2.
 Walkden, Jas Lonsdale, Swinton, Lancaster, Draper. March 22. Asst. Reg April 2.
 Wavell, Thos Brooke, Grocer's-hall-et, Agent. March 28. Comp. Reg April 5.
 White, John, Little Bowden, Northampton, Innkeeper. March 30. Asst. Reg April 5.
 Woollett, Randal, Crown-et, Philpot-lane, Tea Merchant. March 9. Comp. Reg April 5.
 Wright, Catherine, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Publican. March 25. Asst. Reg April 4.

THURSDAY, April 9, 1862.

Agate, Thos, Bognor, Sussex, Draper. March 25. Comp. Reg April 9.
 Ball, John Thos, Macclesfield, Chester, Tailor. April 3. Comp. Reg April 6.
 Barter, Hy, Gt York-mews, Baker-st, Livery Stable Keeper. April 6. Comp. Reg April 9.
 Campbell, John, Lpool, Boot Dealer. March 22. Comp. Reg April 9.
 Cattle, Geo, South Stockton, York, Builder. March 11. Comp. Reg April 8.
 Clark, John, Lymington, Haats, Grocer. March 19. Asst. Reg April 9.
 Cocking, Edwin, Upham Cottage, Queen's-rd, Peckham, Photographic Artist. March 28. Comp. Reg April 6.
 Coulson, John, North Shields, Northumberland, Hardwareman. March 20. Comp. Reg April 8.
 Coultrup, John, and Wm Benj Coultrup, Chatham, Kent, Boot Makers. March 29. Asst. Reg April 6.
 Covington, Joseph Wm, Mitre-et, Webber-st, Blackfriars-rd, Omnibus Proprietor. March 26. Comp. Reg April 6.
 Crosse, Hy, Hilltop-cres, Camden-rd, Commercial Clerk. March 29. Comp. Reg April 19.
 Davis, Solomon, Graces-alley, Wellelose-sq, Tailor. April 8. Comp. Reg April 9.
 Davy, Joshua Hopkins, Colchester, Essex, Schoolmaster. March 11. Asst. Reg April 8.
 Docker, Ralph, Smethwick, Stafford, Solicitor. April 6. Asst. Reg April 8.
 Downing, Thos Wm, and Edwd Castle, Gt Yarmouth, Norfolk, Ship Builders. March 26. Asst. Reg April 6.
 Dudley, Saml Chas, Green-et, Bethnal-green, Gasfitter. March 15. Comp. Reg April 3.
 Dunford, Wm, Brighton, Gas-fitter. March 11. Asst. Reg April 6.
 Easter, John, Fortis-green, Muswell-hill, Plumber. April 1. Comp. Reg April 9.
 Edgley, Thos, Sermon-lane, St Paul's, Merchant. March 21. Comp. Reg April 8.
 French, Thos, Lpool, Cab Proprietor. March 7. Asst. Reg April 4.
 Gillibrand, John, Preston, Lancaster, Grocer. March 20. Comp. Reg April 6.
 Guttry, David, Kidderminster, Worcester, Tailor. March 28. Comp. Reg April 9.
 Harding, Felix, St Aubyn's-road, Norwood, Upholsterer. April 5. Comp. Reg April 8.
 Hayward, Henry, Yeovil, Somerset, Carrier. March 12. Asst. Reg April 6.
 Henderson, Robt, New Langton, Kent, Foreman to a Builder. April 9. Asst. Reg April 9.
 Hill, Geo, Lpool, Boot Maker. March 13. Comp. Reg April 8.
 Houlton, Robt Timothy Wildbore, Barnsbury-rd, Islington, Coal Merchant. April 4. Asst. Reg April 9.
 Horton, Saml Naylor, York-place, Islington, Potato Merchant. April 1. Comp. Reg April 8.
 Hoso, Peter, St John's-st, Leather Seller. March 19. Comp. Reg April 8.
 Lowe, John, Birm, Jeweller. April 1. Comp. Reg April 8.
 Marsden, John, Lancaster, Brushmaker. March 27. Asst. Reg April 8.
 Mayer, Michael, Size-lane, Bucklersbury, Merchant. March 14. Asst. Reg April 9.

Moss, John, Munslet, Leeds, Saddler. March 30. Comp. Reg April 8.
 Neatham, Thos Mowbray, Farrington, Berks, Innkeeper. March 20. Asst. Reg April 5.
 Nicholas, John St George, Gloucester, Gent. April 2. Asst. Reg April 8.
 Noble, Thos, High-rd, Lower Tottenham, Butcher. March 19. Comp. Reg April 5.
 Ogburn, Fredk John, Brighton, Baker. March 11. Comp. Reg April 8.
 Oswald, Jas Waddell Jeffreys, Aldenham-ter, Old St Pancras-rd, Surgeon. April 8. Comp. Reg April 9.
 Parkyn, Robt, St Blaszy, Cornwall, Draper. March 18. Asst. Reg April 6.
 Paakett, Thos, Brandon-st, Walworth, out of business. April 4. Comp. Reg April 8.
 Piant, John, Wheelock, Chester, Brewer. March 12. Comp. Reg April 6.
 Peier, Chas, Haddenham, Cambridge, out of business. March 14. Asst. Reg April 9.
 Prentice, Richd Geo, Church-st, Woolwich, Cheesemonger. March 14. Asst. Reg April 8.
 Pulling Wm, jun, Totnes, Devon, Cabinet Maker. March 27. Asst. Reg April 9.
 Ramsay, Wm, Norwich, Coke Merchant. April 1. Comp. Reg April 9.
 Randall, Rt, Rainham, Kent, no occupation. March 14. Asst. Reg April 9.
 Reid, Archibald, Foster-lane, Cheapside, Warehouseman. March 8. Asst. Reg April 8.
 Richardson, Joseph, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancaster, Printer. March 12. Comp. Reg April 9.
 Rudland, Geo, Fakenham, Norfolk, Butcher. March 29. Asst. Reg April 6.
 Salisbury, Joseph, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, Painter. March 12. Asst. Reg April 5.
 Sharpe, Wm Hy, Springthorpe, Lincoln, Farmer. March 12. Asst. Reg April 5.
 Sofley, Wm, Tilney All Saints, Norfolk, Baker. March 15. Asst. Reg April 8.
 Sparks, Geo, Manch, General Dealer. March 22. Comp. Reg April 6.
 Stafford, Wm, Leicester, Boot Manufacturer. March 27. Comp. Reg April 8.
 Stafford, Wm, Tynemouth, Northumberland, Draper. March 29. Asst. Reg April 5.
 Sutherland, Solomon, South Shields, Durham, Ironmonger. March 12. Asst. Reg April 5.
 Thomas, Wm, Lpool, Butcher. March 16. Asst. Reg April 9.
 Watt, Jas, Meorgate-st, Merchant. April 1. Comp. Reg April 9.
 Weir, Arthur McVitt, Lombard-st, Merchant. March 22. Asst. Reg April 6.
 Willey, Jas Highman, Clifton, Bristol, Licensed Victualler. March 11. Asst. Reg April 6.
 Williams, Daniel, Llanberis, Carnarvon, Grocer. March 27. Asst. Reg April 9.
 Williams, Hy, Stalybridge, Lancaster, Slater. March 21. Asst. Reg April 9.
 Wilson, Jas, Eccleshill, York, Listing Manufacturer. March 5. Comp. Reg April 6.
 Wroo, Albert, Bradford, York, Paper Dealer. March 21. Comp. Reg April 6.

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, April 5, 1862.

To Surrender in London.

Bates, Ebenezer, Vivian-rd, Victoria-pk. Pet March 30. April 24 at 2. Beard, Basinghall-st.
 Browne, Frances, Richmond, Surrey, Authoress. Pet April 3. April 24 at 1. Munday, Essex-et, Strand.
 Cannon, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet April 1 (for pan) April 18 at 2. Pittman, Guildhall-chambers.
 Collis, Saml Annet, Red-hill, Surrey, Manager for a Brewer. Pet April 2. April 24 at 1. Pittman, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-st.
 Cook, Alvorough, Great North-rd, Finchley, Corn Dealer. Pet April 1. April 29 at 11. Hembury, Staples-inn, Holborn.
 Corney, Edwd, Littlehampton, Sussex, Builder. Pet April 3. April 24 at 2. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Coultrup, John, Chatham, Kent, Draper. Pet April 2. April 29 at 12. Harrison & Co, Old Jewry.
 Day, Edwin, East-st, Walworth, Haberdasher. Pet April 1. April 16 at 11. Stendman, Mason's-avenue, Coleman-st.
 Dimmock, Fredk, Aylesbury, Bucks. Pet April 2. April 16 at 11. Harrison & Co, Old Jewry.
 Foakes, Thos Eyre, New-sq, Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law. Pet March 7. April 29 at 1. Girdwood, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Gage, Robt, Bexford, Suffolk, Farmer. Pet April 3. April 29 at 1. Harper, Philpot-lane.
 Granville, Jos Mortimer, Camden-ter, Wandsworth, Surgeon. Pet March 30. April 16 at 12. Gibson, Abchurch-yd.
 Hill, Thos, Mansion-house-st, Kennington-rd, Tinware Manufacturer. Pet April 2. April 16 at 12. Davis, Harp-lane.
 Hollingworth, Edwd, Clifton-rd, Aysium-rd, Old East-rd, out of employment. Pet March 30. April 16 at 1. Monckton, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.
 Horne, Geo, Dunstable, Bedford, Straw Plait Dealer. Pet April 3. April 29 at 12. Mardon, Newgate-st.
 Horne, Abraham, Lorrimer-rd, Walworth, out of employment. Pet April 1. April 17 at 2. Hallward & Co, Mitre-et, Temple.
 Isaacs, Benjamin (known as Chas Sinclair), Lanark-villas, Malda-hill, Musician. Pet March 30. April 24 at 2. Wilding, Titchborne-et, Edgware-rd.
 Jones, Wm, Victoria-st, Pimlico, Comm Agent. Pet April 1. April 16 at 2. Davis, Harp-lane.
 Kemp, Hy, Prisoner for Debt London. Pet April 3 (for pan). April 18 at 1. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
 Lamb, Wm Piggett, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Butcher. Pet April 2. April 24 at 1. Storey, King's-rd, Bedford-row.

Leakey, Joseph, Ball's Pond-rd, Islington, Looking Glass Manufacturer. Pet April 1. April 17 at 2. Philip, Bucklersbury.
 Parker, Margaret Elisa, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet April 3 (for pau). April 24 at 2. Debie, Basinghall-st.
 Peverley, Robt John, Coleman-st, Attorney. Pet March 29. April 16 at 2. Lewis & Co, Basinghall-st.
 Peverley, Benj, Coleman-st. Pet March 29. April 24 at 2. Lewis & Co, Basinghall-st.
 Pratt, Geo, Aylesbury, Bucks, Licensed Victualler. Pet April 2. April 24 at 1. Lewis & Co, Old Jewry.
 Richardson, Jas, Staines, Baker. Pet April 2. April 29 at 12. Haynes, Soke-st, Lincoln's-inn.
 Rusbridge, Edw, Bognor, Sussex, Grocer. Pet March 30. April 24 at 2. Palmer & Co, Bedford-row.
 Sibby, Eliza, Ledbury-rd, Baywater, Boarding-house Keeper. Pet April 2. April 18 at 11. Fain, Marybone-rd.
 Squire, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet April 2 (for pau). April 24 at 1. Gostley, Bow-st, Covent-garden.
 Tyler, Alld, Leighton-rd, Kentish Town, Accountant's Clerk. Pet April 2. April 18 at 11. Drake, Basinghall-st.
 Warren, John Jonathan, Paradise-row, Cambridge-rd, Bethnal-green, Dealer in Trimmings. Pet April 2. April 29 at 11. Munday, Basinghall-st.

To Surrender in the Country.

Adams, Richd, Pencelawd, Glamorgan. Pet April 1. Swansea, April 15 at 2. Morris, Llanelly.
 Atkinson, Hy, Leeds, Cabinet Maker. Pet April 3. Leeds, April 18 at 11. Simpson, Leeds.
 Barnes, John, Sheffield, Packing Case Maker. Pet April 1. Sheffield, April 18 at 1. Hooke & Tattershall.
 Beedle, John, Penkelly, Brecknock, Beerhouse-keeper. Pet March 30. Brecknock, April 16 at 1. Phillips, Brecon.
 Brooksbank, Hy, Snelton, Nottingham, News Agent. Adj March 19. Nottingham, April 24 at 11.
 Burton, John, Dudleston, Salop, Farmer. Pet April 3. Birm, April 18 at 12. Ponton, Ellesmere.
 Carling, Wm, Stokesley, York, Blacksmith. Pet April 1. Stokesley, April 16 at 11. Jackson, Stokesley.
 Chambers, Robt, Hantshaw, Devon, Farmer. Pet March 27 (for pau). Exeter, April 18 at 11. Flood, Exeter.
 Chisholm, Mark, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Horsebreaker. Pet March 26. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 18 at 10. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Clarke, Wm, Lpool, Provision Broker. Pet April 2. Lpool, April 17 at 11. Bellringer, Lpool.
 Cooper, Nathaniel, Brompton, Kent, Laver in H.M. Dockyard. Pet April 2. Rochester, April 18 at 2. Hayward, Rochester.
 Edmunds, Jas, Birm, Gunmaker. Pet April 3. Birm, April 17 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
 Edwards, John, Mold, Flint, Watchmaker. Pet March 28. Flint, April 16 at 11. Koper, Mold.
 Entwistle, Golden, Sheffield, Provision Dealer's Assistant. Pet April 3. Sheffield, April 24 at 1. Dyson, Sheffield.
 Fairweather, Wm, Haverhill, Suffolk, Tailor. Pet March 27. Haverhill, April 18 at 3. Cardinal & Wright, Halstead.
 Falconbridge, John, Hawk's End, Allesley, Warwick, Beerhouse-keeper. Pet March 30. Coventry, April 16 at 3. Smallbone, Coventry.
 Falkingham, Jeffrey, Bradford, York, Grocer. Pet March 29. Bradford, April 16 at 9.45. Terry & Co, Bradford.
 Fisher, Richd, Bath, Carcase Butcher. Pet April 3. Bath, April 26 at 11. Bartrum, Bath.
 Gamble, John, Middlesbrough, York, Grocer. Pet April 1. Stockton-on-Tees, April 17 at 11. Robson, Middlesbrough.
 Gibson, Robt, Kendal, Westmoreland, Plumber. Pet March 28. Kendal, April 12 at 10. Thomson, Kendal.
 Greenway, Saml Arthur, Birm, out of business. Pet April 2. Birm, April 18 at 10. Green, Birm.
 Hadwin, Thos, Caldegate, Carlisle, Butcher. Pet March 30. Carlisle, April 18 at 11. Wannop, Carlisle.
 Hall, Fras, Loughborough, Leicester, Grocer. Pet April 1. Loughborough, April 17 at 11. Deane, Loughborough.
 Hartridge, Jas, Woodbridge, Suffolk, Pork Butcher. Pet March 28. Woodbridge, April 18 at 3. Jennings, Ipswich.
 Harwood, Jas, Charlbury, Oxford. Pet March 27. Chipping Norton, April 18 at 10.30. Thompson, Oxford.
 Holme, Fras, Tarbock, nr St Helen's, Lancaster, Butcher. Pet March 30. St Helen's, April 17 at 11. Husband, Lpool.
 Holt, John Fimm, Birm, Journeyman Corkscrew Maker. Pet March 19. Birm, April 18 at 10. Parry, Birm.
 Hoskins, Robt, Bath, Somerset, Cabinet Maker. Pet April 1. Bath, April 18 at 11. Wilson, Bath.
 Hicks, Wm Peter, Sturmer, Essex, no occupation. Pet April 1. Haverhill, April 18 at 3. Mumford, Sudbury.
 Hill, Geo, Sheffield, Tinner. Pet April 1. Sheffield, April 18 at 1. Binney & Son, Sheffield.
 Himsword, Richd, Preston, Lancaster, out of business. Pet April 3. Preston, April 17 at 12. Ambler, Preston.
 Jope, John, Stoke Damerel, Devon, Butcher. Pet March 26 (for pau). Exeter, April 18 at 11. Flood, Exeter.
 Jordan, Michael, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, Feather Merchant. Pet April 2. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 17 at 12. Robinson, Sunderland.
 Jordan, John, Darlington, Durham, House Painter. Pet April 1. Darlington, April 18 at 10. Robinson, Darlington.
 Keeling, Hy Thos, Birm, out of business. Pet March 20. Birm, April 18 at 10. Parry, Birm.
 Kirton, Geo, Balsall-leath, Worcester, out of business. Pet April 1. Birm, April 18 at 10. Parry, Birm.
 Lewis, Thos Amos, Aberdare, Glamorgan, Puddler. Pet April 1. Aberdare, April 17 at 12. Rosser, Aberdare.
 Lindop, John, Leeswood, Flint, Boresailer. Pet March 29. Flint, April 16 at 11. Cartwright, Chester.
 Mabe, Wm, Swansea, Glamorgan, Butcher. Pet March 29. Swansea, April 18 at 2. Smith, Swansea.
 Marshall, Thos, Warwick, Coal Master. Pet April 2. Birm, April 17 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.

Melhuish, Chas, Bristol, Baker. Pet March 26. Bristol, April 17 at 11. Press & Co, Bristol.
 Meoring, Joseph, Chalk Hill, Bedford, Butcher. Pet March 29. Luton, April 16 at 4. Neve, Luton.
 Meoring, Ephraim, Dunstable, Bedford, Butcher. Pet March 29. Luton, April 15 at 4. Neve, Luton.
 Moss, Frances Mary, & Mary Jane Moss, Manch, Watchmakers. Pet April 3. Manch, May 3 at 11. Sutton & Elliott, Manch.
 Noar, Hy, Manch, Fustian Dealer. Pet April 3. Manch, April 29 at 11. Stone, Manch.
 Norman, Wm, Thornley, Durham, Grocer. Pet March 26 (for pau). Durham, April 17 at 11. Marshall, jun, Durham.
 Nye, Hy, Lpool, Baker. Pet March 22. Lpool, April 18 at 11. Evans & Co, Lpool.
 Oates, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj March 21. Leeds, April 16 at 9.45. Terry & Co, Bradford.
 Oxley, Robt, North Shields, Northumberland, Ship Chandler. Pet March 30. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 17 at 12. Dodd, North Shields.
 Palmer, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Northampton. Adj March 18. Northampton, April 18 at 10.
 Parr, Richd, Porthcawl, Glamorgan, Beer Retailer. Pet March 30. Bridgend, April 16 at 12. Stockwood, Bridgend.
 Peirce, Peter, Stockport, Chester, Joiner. Pet March 28. Manch, April 18 at 12. Sutton & Elliott, Manch.
 Perry, Jas, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Comm Agent. Pet March 25. Wolverhampton, April 13 at 12. Barrow, Wolverhampton.
 Pigott, Thos, Oldbury, Worcester, Miner. Pet March 29. Oldbury, April 16 at 11. Shakespeare, Oldbury.
 Platts, Thos, Sheffield, Wood Turner. Pet March 27. Leeds, April 17 at 12. Branson & Son, Sheffield.
 Poppel, John Ward, Peterborough, Northampton, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet April 2. Peterborough, April 20 at 11. Law, Stamford.
 Potham, Hy, Devonport, Devon, Tea Dealer. Pet March 26 (for pau). Exeter, April 18 at 11. Flood, Exeter.
 Pressdee, Wm, Newton, Cystermouth, Glamorgan, out of business. Pet March 29. Swansea, April 15 at 2. Morris, Swansea.
 Pullen, Rich, Exeter, Draper's Assistant. Pet March 25. April 16 at 11. Toby, Exeter.
 Redding, Hy, Menai Bridge, Anglesey, out of business. Pet April 2. Lpool, April 18 at 12. Evans & Co, Lpool.
 Reed, John, Prisoner for Debt, Durham. Adj March 13. Gateshead, April 20 at 11.
 Reynolds, Eli, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet March 28. April 13 at 12. Langman, Wolverhampton.
 Rhodes, John, Ulverston, Lancaster, Ship Carpenter. Pet March 26. Manch, April 17 at 12. Cobbett & Wheeler, Manch.
 Richards, Joseph, Devonport, Superannuated Sergeant. Adj. East Stonehouse, April 24 at 11.
 Robson, John, Leeds, Agent. Pet March 30. Leeds, April 17 at 12. Harle, Leeds.
 Rogers, Wm Geo, Stoke Damerel, Devon, Engraver. Pet March 26 (for pau). April 18 at 11. Flood, Exeter.
 Ruby, John, Chatham, Kent, Bricklayer. Pet April 3. Rochester, April 18 at 1. Morgan, Maidstone.
 Seal, Wm, Aliborough, Warwick, Quarryman. Pet April 3. Birm, April 17 at 12. Dewes & Norton, Nuneaton.
 Sharpe, Robt Esay, Prisoner for Debt, York. Pet March 21. Stockton-on-Tees, April 18 at 11.
 Simmons, Edw Walter, Manchester, Clerk. Pet April 2. Manchester, April 16 at 9.30. Boote & Roylance, Manchester.
 Skelton, Isiah Searesby, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Pet Feb 28. Lpool, April 26 at 11.
 Slack, Saml, Jun, Wormhill, Derby, out of business. Pet March 27. Bakewell, April 12 at 11. Stobson, Wirksworth.
 Spencer, Herbert, Bakewell, Derby, Draper. Pet March 26. Leeds, April 17 at 12. Grundy & Coulson, Manch.
 Stephenson, Eliz, Lpool, Licensed Victualler. Pet April 2. Lpool, April 18 at 11. Best, Lpool.
 Stott, Jas, Bramley, nr Leeds, Flock Dealer. Pet April 2. Leeds, April 17 at 12. Harle, Leeds.
 Thompson, Jas, Carlisle, Innkeeper. Pet March 30. Carlisle, April 18 at 11. Wannop, Carlisle.
 Thornham, Wm, Leeds, out of business. Adj Feb 21. York, April 17 at 12. Harle, Leeds.
 Tollett, Chas, Birm, Tobacconist. Pet April 2. Birm, April 18 at 12. Robinson, Birm.
 Trafford, Thos, Lyme Regis, Dorset, Brewer. Pet March 22. Exeter, April 16 at 11. Clarke, Exeter.
 Wharmby, Robt, Northwinding, Derby, Miner. Pet April 3. Chesterfield, April 16 at 11. Cutts, Chesterfield.
 Wiles, Robt, Faversham, Poulterer. Pet April 1. Faversham, April 12 at 11. Bathurst, Faversham.
 Wilkins, Wm, Chatham, Baker. Pet April 18. Rochester, April 18 at 3. Hayward, Rochester.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1867.

To Surrender in London.

Adams, John, Kingland rd, Licensed Victualler. Pet April 5. April 24 at 2. Munday, Basinghall-st.
 Barnard, Richd Robt, Bedford-st, Covent-garden, Fruit Salesman. Pet April 2. April 29 at 11. Roberts, Clement's-inn, Strand.
 Bennett, Thos Hy, & Joseph Medcalf Bodman, Leigh-st, Red Lion-sq, Manufacturers of Boot Uppers. Pet April 5. April 29 at 11. Lewis & Lewis, Ely-pl, Holborn.
 Borough, Wm Fitzgerald, Fort-rd, Bermondsey, Master Mariner. Pet April 5. May 1 at 11. Deany, Coleman-st.
 Browne, Robt, Docking, Norfolk, Innkeeper. Pet April 4. April 29 at 2. Wilkin, Funnival's-inn.
 Cramridge, Wm Hy, High-st, Camden Town, Linendraper. Pet March 27. April 24 at 2. Grout, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-st.
 Cushion, Jas Chas Sherwood, Mina-ter, Mina-rd, Old Kent-rd, Commercial Traveller. Pet April 5. April 29 at 11. Chipperfield, Trinity st, Southwark.
 Dewsbury, Thos Hy, Osborne-ter, Lucy-rd, Bermondsey, Assistant to a Warehouseman. Pet April 4. April 24 at 2. Buchanan, Basinghall-st.

Elford, Edwd, Leinster-ter, Paddington, Bookseller. Pet April 6. April 24 at 10.30. Shaw & Fraser, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.
 Elwall, Joseph Fredk, Lucas-rd, Kennington-pk, Steel Busk Stay Fastener. Pet April 3. April 25 at 11. Beethelme, Gt Coram-st, Brunswick-sq.
 Francis, Wm, & Albert Jackson, Gray's-inn-rd, Lithographers. Pet April 2. April 24 at 2. Innes & Son, Leadenhall-st.
 Goulding, Joseph, South-st, Peckham, Accountant. Pet April 2. April 29 at 12. Munday, Essex-st, Strand.
 Hedgethorne, Jas, Jnn, Shoreham, Sussex, out of business. Pet April 4. April 29 at 11. Kent, Cannon-st.
 Howarth, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet April 5 (for pau). May 1 at 12. Munton, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.
 Levy, Matthias, Southampton-buildings, Holborn. Shorthand Writer. Pet April 5. April 25 at 11. Lewis & Lewis, Ely-pl, Holborn.
 Ling, Chas, Herbert's-buildings, Waterloo-rd, Chaff. Cutter. Pet April 3. April 29 at 1. Steadman, Mason's-avenue, Coleman-st.
 Norbler, Louis, Meredith-st, Clerkenwell, Watch Case Maker. Pet April 4. April 29 at 2. Linklaters & Co, Walbrook.
 Reed, Wm, Lambeth-walk, Tobacco-pist. Pet April 3. April 29 at 1. Steadman, Mason's-avenue, Coleman-st.
 Robinson, Geo, Devonshire-st, Upper Kennington-lane, Coach Builder. Pet April 5. May 1 at 12. Ody, Trinity-st, Southwark.
 Ross, John Joseph, Paddington-st, St Marylebone, Wood Carver. Pet April 5. April 29 at 11. Rodwell, Connaught-ter, Edgware-rd.
 Ryan, Edwd Cole, Martha-st, Camberwell, Carpenter. Pet April 3. April 29 at 2. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
 Sadler, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj March 20. April 23 at 12.
 Strahan, Jas Geo, Thomas's-st, Lookfields, Walworth, Commercial Traveller. Pet April 5. April 23 at 12. Chipperfield, Trinity-st, Southwark.
 Theobalds, Hy Tiler, Morpeth-st, Bethnal-green. Pet April 6 (for pau). April 25 at 1. Harrison, Basinghall-st.
 Tothill, Fras Richd, Cornwall-rd, Westbourne pk, Bayswater, no occupation. Pet April 6. April 25 at 1. Pittman, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-st.
 Tuck, Hy, Hatfield, Hertford, Licensed Victualler. Pet April 5. April 25 at 12. Olive, Portsmouth-st, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Wade, Wm Benj, & Chas Fredk Lya, King William-st, Tailors. Pet April 4. April 25 at 11. Treherne & Co, Aldermanbury.
 Watkins, Robt Thos, Eglington-rd, Bow, Clerk. Pet April 6. April 29 at 12. Beard, Basinghall-st.
 Westhead, Albert, St Mary Axe, Comm Agent. Pet April 3. April 24 at 2. George, Fenchurch-st.
 Wheatsley, Jas Edwd, Gt Saffron-hill, Farringdon-rd, Licensed Victualler. Pet April 4. April 25 at 11. Feveriey, Coleman-st.

To Surrender in the Country.

Appleby, Hy, Burton-on-Trent, Stafford, Fruiterer. Pet April 4. April 24 at 1. Thornewell, Burton-on-Trent.
 Bailey, Joseph Jas, Falmouth, Cornwall, Tanner. Pet April 8. Falmouth, April 13 at 11. Jenkins, Penryn.
 Booth, Wm, Chester, Coal Dealer. Pet March 25. Lpool, April 26 at 12.
 Bowker, Edwd John, Prisoner for Debt, Walton. Pet Feb 15 (for pau). April 16 at 10.
 Brown, Emma, Shirley, Southampton, out of business. Pet April 4. Southampton, April 17 at 12. Mackey, Southampton.
 Carey, Jas, Tonbridge Wells, Kent, Shoemaker. Pet April 4. Tonbridge Wells, April 29 at 3. Fearless & Sons, East Grinstead.
 Chapman, John, Jesse Chapman, & Jas Holland, March, out of business. Pet April 6. March, April 30 at 11. Needham, March.
 Charlton, Michael, Fairfield, West Derby, Lancaster, out of business. Pet April 4. Birkenhead, April 23 at 10.30. Barrell, Lpool.
 Clough, John, Littlemore, Pudsey, York, Mule Spinner. Pet April 5. Bradford, May 17 at 9.45. Carr, Leeds.
 Cooper, Richd, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Tailor. Pet April 5. Gainsborough, April 23 at 10. Hayes, Gainsborough.
 Darby, Jas, Runhall, Norfolk, Miller. Pet March 30. Wymondham, May 2 at 12. Sudd, Norwich.
 Elson David, North Kilworth, Leicester, Steam Thrashing Machine Keeper. Pet March 30. Lutterworth, April 18 at 12. Griffin, Coventry.
 Essery, Thos, Portsea, Hants, Smith. Pet April 5. Portsmouth, April 25 at 12. White, Portsea.
 Evans, Thos, Oswestry, Salop, Grocer. Pet April 5. Oswestry, April 18 at 11. Bull, Oswestry.
 Goodman, Lewis, Prisoner for Debt, Walton. Adj March 18. Lpool, April 26 at 11.
 Goodwins, Wm, Scotow, Norfolk, Carpenter. Pet April 5. Aylsham, April 23 at 10. Chitcock, Norwich.
 Hewland, Hy, Kingston-upon-Hull, Butcher. Pet April 5. Kingston-upon-Hull, April 23 at 11. Summers, Hull.
 Hill, Thos, Tugby, Leicester, Blacksmith. Pet April 3. Uppingham, April 18 at 3. Pateman, Uppingham.
 Hucker, Alfd, Lansbury, Cleeve, Somerset, Carpenter. Pet April 5. Bristol April 24 at 11. Brittan & Son, Bristol.
 Hunter, Geo, Southsea, Hants, Shipwright. Pet April 5. Portsmouth, April 25 at 12. White, Portsea.
 Knight Wm Alfd, Prisoner for Debt, March. Pet April 2. March, April 30 at 9.50. Elford, March.
 Lambert, John Hy, East Bergholt, Suffolk, Baker. Pet April 1. Hadleigh, April 29 at 3. Jones, Colchester.
 Lee, Chas, Bideford, Devon, Bargeman. Pet April 6. Bideford, April 24 at 2. Bencaft, Barnstaple.
 Moss, John, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancaster, Brushmaker. Pet April 3. Ulverston, April 22 at 10. Salmon, Ulverston.
 Owen, Evan, Punderyn, Brecon, Gamekeeper. Pet April 3. Merthyr Tydfil, April 23 at 11. Pickering, Merthyr Tydfil.
 Parker, Wm, Winteringham, Lincoln, Innkeeper. Pet April 2. Barton-on-Humber, April 24 at 11. Nowell & Friesley, Barton-on-Humber.
 Porey, Geo, Birkenhead, Chester, Upholsterer. Pet April 1. Birkenhead, April 16 at 2. Seppings, Birkenhead.
 Rawlins, Alfred, Sandbach, Chester, Draper. Adj March 12. Congleton, April 13 at 3.

Richards, Sophia, Worcester, Licensed Victualler. Pet April 5. Worcester, April 22 at 11. Tree, Worcester.
 Spriggs, John, Prisoner for Debt, Northampton. Pet Feb 18 (for pau). Northampton, April 27 at 12. Rawlins, Market Harborough.
 Stevenson, Jas, Hanley, Stafford, Engraver. Pet April 4. Hanley, May 18 at 11. Tennant, Hanley.
 Summers, Mary, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Laundress. Pet April 4. Bury St Edmunds, April 22 at 11. Salmon, Bury St Edmunds.
 Thwaites, John Beckington, Lpool, Professor of Languages. Pet April 5. Lpool, April 23 at 3. Parker, Lpool.
 Waterfall, Wm, Gateshead, Durham, Commercial Traveller. Pet April 5. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 30 at 12. Chatterres & Youll, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Williams, Daal, Abernart, Glamorgan, out of business. Pet April 6. Bristol, April 24 at 11. Price, Bristol.
 Willis, Jas, Wells, Somerset, Horse Dealer. Pet April 6. Bristol, April 24 at 11. Henderson, Bristol.
 Wilson, Robt, Redhill, Surrey, Greaser. Pet April 3. Reigate, April 24 at 3. Greece, Redhill.
 Woodhouse, Joseph, Lincoln, Bootmaker. Pet April 5. Lincoln, April 22 at 11. Brown & Son, Lincoln.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1867.

Cantrill, Edwd, Clerk. April 5.
 Ramsay, Wm, Norwich, Coal Merchant. April 9.
 John, Wm ap Richard. March 8.

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